28 AUG. 1930

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 191 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

## DAWN OF NEW ERA

—:o:—

## Youngmen! Rise To Your Full Height

## INDIA'S FITNESS TO RULE

## Acharya Ray Recalls Examples Of China & Turkey

"If we fail in this great fight the future historian will record that the 320 million people of India were a flock of sheep, not men! But it is fortunate to see that any number of young men and women are coming forward to sacrifice themselves and to continue the effort to see that India asserts her right place in the comity of nations. I am an old man now carrying the burden of three scores and ten years on my shoulders. I am nearing my end I may live or may not live to see the fruition of the present struggle. But you are quite young. You must be prepared to participate in the great struggle that is now going on. I almost see the dawn of a new era. A new order of things is going to be established soon. It is for you young men and women of the country to rise to your full height at this critical hour and to prove yourself worthy of the occasion." In these feeling words Acharya Profulla Chandra Ray addresed a large gathering of the students of Bombay at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. Yousuff Meherally presiding.

TRIBUTE TO MEHERALLY.

Acharya Ray at the outset paid a tribute to Mr. Meherally and patting his back said that India wanted young men like him who had consecrated their lives to the service of the country.

Continuing Acharya Ray observed that the presence of Meherally in the chair that evening was a reply to Mr. Wedgwood Benn who said that the present fight is only of the Hindus. The speaker thought it was wrong to say so. The Muslims were with the Congress. Whether they were Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians all Indians had joined the struggle with a singleness of purpose. They were Indians first and last. The present movement showed that they had given a go-by to communalism and he hoped it was for ever.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Giving examples of how it was that the youths of China and Turkey who had freed their countries from foreign bondage, Dr. Ray said that he was a man given more to constructive work. It was perhaps the privilege of the young men to destroy but it was for the older people to build out of the debris provided by the youths.

He was an old man fit to go to "Pinjrapole", but it was the duty of the youths to carry on the work and to build a new India. He had been a careful student of the Chinese revolution and he had found that the men who brought about that revolution and really counted were all under thirty.

THE GHAZI.

Continuing he observed that he had also studied the life of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the maker of modern Turkey. Turkey which was once a great power had dwindled down to an insignificant country. It had almost fallen a prey to foreigners, but Kemal Pasha was the one man who saved Turkey. And the manner in which he did it was all the more surprising. Angora, the present capital of Turkey was a tiny place in Anatolia, the people were poor, moreover they were illiterate, the women of Turkey were Purdahridden. Yet out of that material Kemal Pasha built the new Turkey which came out with flying colours. He saved Turkey with the help of her youths.

"We are 320 millions", continued Acharya Ray, "and if we fail in our attempt to free our country history will record that we were a flock of sheep, not men." "It is gratifying to see that any number of young men and women are coming forward to save the "honour of our country", he added.

Describing the ills of the present regime which he held to be a curse, Acharya Ray said that as his friend, the late Mr. Gokhale said that the greatest handicap from which Indians suffered in the British rule was that they were not allowed to rise to their full stature. The taller the man the earlier he was cut down, as tall poppies were cut down. That must end. "We are under the present rule", continued Dr. Acharya "but in this short period we have been demartialised, we have been emasculated, our manhood is killed and our supposed inability to defend our own country is put forward as an argument against not granting us Swaraj. I refuse to believe that we are unfit to defend ourselves, but if at all there is any truth in the accusation the fault is of those who have been ruling us for 150 years."

Continuing he said: "I saw yesterday the manly bearing of the Swastik League volunteers and this morning that of the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers both young men and women and I can say that if they are given proper training they will show that as man to man they are equal. to the youths of any European country."

Acharya Ray then referred to the French revolution and quoted the poet who had said just after the revolution that he saw the dawn of a new era, a new history was being written and that every man was converted into a superman and said that the same thing was happening in India to-day.

NON-VIOLENCE ESSENTIAL.

Continuing he observed: "We look so small because we are kept in a cage like a bird. We must break through the barriers. I see the dawn of a new era. New history is being written. It is for you youths to participate in it and to add a glorious chapter to it."

Proceeding he laid stress on the need of the struggle being carried on non-violent lines and expressed regret at the news from his province that it was found difficult to keep young men under deck and they were adopting violent methods. The methods that they adopted required a good knowledge of chemistry and though he was a chemist himself he assured the audience that that knowledge did not emanate from him.

He held that if India wanted to come out successful from the present struggle she must stick to non-violence, otherwise she would lose the battle. He felt that the spectacle of a whole nation unarmed but prepared to face coolly lathi charges and even bullets as India presented to-day was never witnessed in history.

DEMOCRATIC ISLAM.

Proceeding Acharya Ray spoke at length on the need of abolishing untochability and social evils like the caste system. He held that China succeeded because she had not to face these difficulties. In this respect he regretted the attitude of Hindu society which was more orthodox in continuing the old customs and traditions. Islam, he thought, had a better record in this field. As Carlyle had said, Islam was a perfect equalisator of humanity. There was no distinction of caste in it the moment a man entered that fold he was treated with perfect equality. A Padsha and a Pir, a Fakir and an Amir could stand in the same row and pray to the Common Father. It was not so among the Hindus. Even among Brahmins there were more than 2,000 subcastes. He felt sorry to observe

(Continued on page 5.)

## SPUTUM TINGED WITH BLOOD.

—:o:—

### *Pandit Motilal's Health.*

STATE MEDICAL BOARD SUBMITS REPORT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The State Medical Board which examined Pandit Motilal Nehru consisted of Lt.-Colonel Stott, Principal of the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, Lt.-Colonel Burke, Professor of Medicine of the same college and Lt.-Colonel MacWatters, Civil Surgeon, Allahabad. They have submitted their report to the Government whose orders are awaited.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal had an attack of influenza at Yerovada. On his return to Allahabad, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Ansari assisted by Dr. Banerji, his family-physician and Dr. Ukil, the Calcutta Pathologist examined him thoroughly. The Pandit is now convalescing although his sputum is still tinged with blood.

He is in a weak state of general health and has lost several pounds in weight. It is believed that there is no cause for serious anxiety. The Doctors have declined to divulge anything about their report.

Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. Ansari and Dr. Ukil have already left Allahabad. Dr. Roy leaves to-day.—A. P.

## MOTILALJI'S RELEASE.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Rumour is persistant that Pandit Motilal Nehru's release is impending on medical ground. No confirmation is available.—A. P.

## PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

KHANDWA, Aug. 26. (CENSORED.)

Mr. S. M. Agarkar, Dictator of the Khandwa War Council and Pandit B. L. Tivali, Vice-President of the District Congress Committee, were arrested, under the Police Act, of 1922, for alleged incitement. A large gathering of people followed them in procession upto the jail road. The case comes up for hearing to-morrow.—Free Press.

## NOCTURNAL RAID BY POLICE.

—:o:—

### They Are "Reticent"

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

As a sequel to a number of house searches early th's morning seven arrests were made including three copy-writers of the "Pratap", one telegraph clerk, two school students and another from various localities in the city. The reason of the arrests is not known. The police are reticent.

Similar noctural raids were carried, in Amritsar, in the houses of prominent Congressmen and Youth Leaguers. Jallianwalabag was also searched.—Free Press.

## *MOTOR TRANSPORT SNIPED*

### *42 Waziris Killed & 30 Wounded.*

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Air craft from Miranshah sent to look for a hostile lashkar near Datta Khel were fired on west of Ramzak. One small party who were seen near Datta Khel quickly dispersed.

No military operations took place yesterday. Mangal lashkar near Kharlachi have persisted in sniping motor transport north of Kharlachi and have taken up position within our border.

Hathi Khel Wazir casualties in fight of 24th are now reported as 42 killed including Mulla Fazal Qadir 30 wounded and over 60 prisoners. Loyal Hathi Khel Wazir Maliths turned out tribal lashkar to pursue the remnants of the hostiles. Two ringleaders Ayyub and Mirdad, are both reported wounded and in hiding.

## PUT OFF R. T. C.

—:o:—

### Till India Learns To Behave Herself!

LONDON, Aug. 26.

In a letter to the "Morning Post", the Executive Committee of the Indian Empire Society urges that it should be announced without delay that until order is restored in India, Round Table Conference will not meet Signatories to the letter include Viscount Sumner, Lord Sydenham, Sir Claud Jacob, Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article headed "Indian Terrorism" deprecates the suggestion of the Indian Empire Society to postpone Round Table Conference on the ground that it is likely to add to the confusion and embitterment of the situation and give Indian Princes as well as the Moderate parties grounds for complaint.

It suggests that the Government should declare itself as suggested by Calcutta Branch of the European Association, in favour of the postponement of measures regarding political advancement until seditious propaganda and unconstitutional agitation are ended.—Reuter.

## POSTPONE R. T. C.

—:o:—

### Dr. Besant's Big "If."

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Slowly but steadily the suggestion that the Round Table Conference may be advantageously postponed till next summer is receiving support.

Interviewed in this connection, Dr. Besant said: "If it would mean providing a chance of participation in the Conference by the Congress, I would strongly favour the idea of the postponement of the Conference as that would enable the holding of a preliminary conference in India."—Free Press Beam Service.

## OUR COTTON FOR OUR COUNTRY

—:o:—

### Pt. Malaviya Attacks Ahmedabad Municipality

IMPROVE CONDITION OF LABOURERS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

Pandit Malaviya visited the Millowners' Association yesterday when all the members of the Association were present. Addressing the millowners, Panditji congratulated them on the relation that existed between capital and labour in Ahmedabad. He said that half the cotton produced in India was exported to foreign countries and he was wondering why the whole stock of our own country cotton should not be used in our own country. He instanced the example of Japan the conditions of whose labourers were flourishing and asked the millowners to keep labour contented, for the sake of a prosperous India. Pandit Malaviya expressed dissatisfaction at the condition of labour chawls in Ahmedabad and expressed surprise how in the 20th century a big municipality like the Ahmedabad Municipality tolerates such abominable habitations for labourers. In concluding, he appealed to the millowners to improve the conditions of labourers which would bring prosperity to trade and country.—Free Press.

### Foreign-Cloth Buyers Rare In Ahmedabad

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

Picketing of foreign cloth still continues. There has been considerable fall in the number of customers visiting foreign cloth shops and consequently some of the traders are losing their temper while some have already asked the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to seal their foreign goods. About five or six retail shops have got their goods sealed. Among these is the leading shop of Messrs. Vakil Brothers and Co., who used to deal in silk and fancy goods.

They have now decided to deal in fancy mill cloth and khadi.—Free Press.

### Students Decide To Boycott R. C. School

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

This morning a meeting of about 100 students of the R. C. High School was held behind closed doors to consider the situation arising out of the "lathi charge" on Wednesday. It is understood that the students have decided to boycott that school. Further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.—Free Press.

ELLICHPUR (C. P.), Aug. 23.

Mr. Kane, Pleader, President of the Ellichpur Taluka War Council, was arrested to-day under Sections 167, I. P. C., and 26-G of Forest Act.—Free Press.

## WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

—:o:—

## Speculations Rife In Delhi

MEMBERS DETERMINED TO HOLD MEETING.

DELHI, Aug. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel and Mathradas Tricumji arrived here to-day by the Frontier Mail to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. Mr. Deepnarain Singh has already arrived. Others are expected to-morrow including Dr. Ansari. Mrs. Hansa Mehta has been telephoned to come.

The probabilities are that the members will stick to their original intention to hold the meeting of the Working Committee tomorrow inspite of the Government's ban.—A. P.

—:o:—

### BOUND FOR DELHI.

—:o:—

#### Mrs. Hansa Mehta Given Hearty Send-Off.

Girl members of the Hindustani Seva Dal gave a hearty sendoff to Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the "War Council", who left Bombay for Delhi by the Frontier mail on Tuesday noon.

Mrs. Mehta's visit to Delhi is in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which has been declared an unlawful assembly in the Delhi Province.

### "WAR COUNCIL" OF B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

#### To Be Made Illegal?

There was a rumour on Tuesday that Government had declared the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee illegal. An enquiry by a representative of the "Chronicle" showed that rumour without any foundation.

So far the Government has not decided to declare the "War Council" illegal, nor have they any intention of prosecuting anybody in regard to the publication of the "Congress Bulletin."

### Viceregal Confabulations.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar held further conversations at the Viceregal Lodge to-day.—A. P.

## IN THE CAUSE OF SWADESHI

### *BOMBAY LADIES' ENTERPRISE*

### A SWADESHI STORE ON ESPLANADE ROAD

Thirty ladie of well-known families in Bombay have signed the following pledge:—

We, the undersigned ladies of Bombay, hereby pledge ourselves to buy only Swadeshi cloth for the space of one year. In respect of all other articles also we shall only use Swadeshi goods as far as possible. Where suitable Swadeshi goods are not available we shall do our best to change our habits or do without such things. To enable ourselves as well as our friends and other members of the public to carry out this resolve we propose to start a store to be called "Swadeshi" which will be run on modern lines and in which we shall make every attempt to stock all kinds of Swadeshi goods of the finest quality from all over India specially selected by ourselves.

Our prices will be very moderate and will not exceed normal bazaar prices.

CERTIFIED GOODS.

As regards our definition of Swadeshi goods we have adopted the definition of the Bombay Swadeshi League and all goods in our shop will be certified by them.

As regards funds, we have collected funds in the shape of deposits from friends and well-wishers which will be returned if possible when we decide to shut down the shop. If there is any surplus after the deposits have been returned we propose to hand it over to the Bombay Swadeshi League for the furtherance of their Swadeshi programme.

Our institution and objects are entirely non-political.

We have arranged for a good shop at the corner of Churchgate Street and Esplanade Road which will be our permanent address.

Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Aug. 1930.

## HOW THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT GOES IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

### Wrong Man Jailed At Chembur? He Does Not Defend Himself!

(Through Vile Parle Satyagraha Committee.)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 25.

Sjt. Anant Shivaji Joshi, was arrested at Chembur under the Police Intimidation Ordinance. He was tried before the Magistrate of the Kurla City Court, and jailed for 3 months R. I. and Rs. 50 fine, or in 1 month more.

The Police arrested him supposing him to be Gopinath. But he did not defend himself. The Police did not allow the people to attend the trial and kept them outside.

SALT CAMPAIGN AGAIN.

The Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp has again started the Salt Satyagraha in Suburbs. Yesterday two batches of Volunteers were sent to Vile Parle Shak bazzar to sell contraband salt. People purchased the packets with great enthusiasm. The Police were present Nothing important has as yet happened.

The Government has asked fined Rs. 74 to the owners of a Wadi, that was given formerly for the use of the Satyagrah Camp at Versova. The said owner has as yet not surrendered.

MRS. GANDHI AT THANA.

—:o:—

THANA, Aug. 25.

Thana ladies gave a splendid reception to Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi who arrived here yesterday with Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj. About 1,500 ladies attended the meeting.

Mrs. Gandhi spoke in Guzerati on the importance of Takli and Charkha in the present movement, and exhorted those present to introduce Swadeshi into their homes and organise complete boycott of foreign goods.

### Mr. Meheralli And Miss Sardesai Honoured.

—:o:—

In the afternoon of Sunday last was held a meeting in Ganesh Wadi, under the auspices of the "Pathare Prabhu Youths," to do honour to Mr. Y. J. Meheralli and Miss Krishna Kumari Sardesai.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. S. D. Navalkar.

Mr. C. G. Trilokekar spoke words of congratulation for Mr. Meheralli and Miss Sardesai. He was followed by Messrs. Vasantrao Bapuji Kirtikar, P. R. Lele, Mrs. Sunderabai S. Senjit, and Miss Pirozebai Vinayakrao Anandkar, who all dwell on the necessity for the youth of the country to devote their attention to the interests of their Motherland. The Chairman dilated on the value of Swadeshi

THE CONGRESS AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

There will be a general Rally of the Congress Ambulance Brigade Volunteers at Gowalia Tank Road Maidan to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. Disciplinary action will be taken against absentees.

ON SWADESHI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League, Mrs. Kanta Khandawala will deliver a public lecture on "Swadeshi" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Dubhash Wade Utsav, Girgaon Back Road.

### HARTAL IN URAN.

(From a Correspondent).

URAN, Aug. 25.

Uran observed a complete hartal on August 22 as a protest against the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. All Hindus and Muslims joined in the Hartal.

In the evening a big procession paraded through the streets and a public meeting held.

### MADRAS' CONTRIBUTION TO STRUGGLE.

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The total number of persons undergoing imprisonment in Madras jails in connection with civil disobedience movement is stated to be about 3,600 says a local daily. The number receiving the benefit of superior classification is little less than 400.—A. P.

### Bar Association's Report On Alleged Police Excesses.

GUJRANWALA, Aug. 26.

The Report of the Enquiry Committee of the Bar Association into the incident of the 14th July, 1930, when, it is alleged, the Police indiscriminately belaboured the audience at a meeting will be out within a few days.—Free Press.

### DEATH OF CAPT UBHAYA

—:o:—

#### Madras Director Of Health

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Captain N. R. Ubhaya, the acting Director of Public Health dies this morning at his residence due to Heart-failure.—Free Press.

### NAGPUR DY. CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

NAGPUR City, Aug. 26.

Bajrang, Deputy Captaen Volunteers, was arrested this morning with 8 others under sections 143 379 and 426 for offence alleged to have been committed at Vihirgaon.

### LATHI CHARGE ON BOMBAY PRISONERS.

—:o:—

RAJHAMUNDRY, Aug. 26.

Failing to obey the orders for standing in file to the Bombay prisoners in the Rajhamundry central jail, a lathi charge was made by the Jail authorties and convict-warders, as a result of which six prisoners are reported to badly injured.—Free Press.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

## Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Influential and competent SUB-AGENTS for sale of American Kerosene Oil in mofussil centres and coastal ports. Persons capable of financing their sales need apply. Apply Box No. 234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3120

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A 1477

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A R 3112

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WRITE THE EXACT DATE AND time of birth or the letter writing time and age. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1; each additional question As. 4. V. P. P. charges As. 4. "Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily), Madras, writes: This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.
GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI, (Madras Presy.).

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## Public Notices.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1930, to the 9th day of September, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1930.
1487

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1930, at 4-10 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1930, to the 9th day of September, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1930.
1488

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 5th day of September, 1930, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1930 to the 9th day of September, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents
Bombay, 26th August, 1930.
1489

## Public Notices

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1930, to the 9th day of September, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1930.
1490

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1930, at 4-40 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1930, to the 9th day of September, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1930.
1491

## Wanted.

WANTED—Wholesale SELLING AGENTS for a large group of Bombay Cotton Mills in all important consuming centres in British India and Native States. Mills are making all Counts of Yarn to 80s and all types of cloth suitable for India. Applicants must state previous experience and enclose Bankers' references. Apply Box No. 229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
1473

## Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the extension of the Surgical Dressing Department at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September, 1930.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
All tenders must we enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. R. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th August, 1930.
1486

## Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVINDJI PAHCAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing till the time of his death at Naran Virji's house at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort. Deceased.
BECHARDAS GOVINDJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Naran Virji's house at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esqr., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty-first year of our reign.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 15th day of August, 1930.
Messrs. MOHILE AND PAREKH.
Petitioners Attorneys.
1484

## Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, "GODREJ" AND MILNERS' SAFES ETC.
Under instructions from the Court Liquidator, as the Official Liquidator of the Nawab of Cambay Mills Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p. m (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—1 "Godrej" safe on stand, B. quality, Cupboard, 2 old typewriters and by order of the Court Receiver as the guardian of Bai Kashibai, a minor:—House hold furniture such as Cupboards, writing table, show-case utensils, tools, etc., and by order of the concerned:—Household furniture such as Milners' safe on stand, blackwood dining table, chest of drawers and pier table, leather lined drawing room suite Chesterfield sofas and chairs, bookstand, icechests, bedsteads etc. etc.
The above is now on view.
BENNETT AND CO.

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AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE.
'Purna Swatyantra'
WEDNESDAY, 27th at 3-30 P.M.
Special Matinee Special Matinee
PREM-DEVATA.
See our Jackie Coogan, Ram and Shed Tears of Joy!
AT 6-30 P.M.
No Play will be staged at 9-30 P.M owing to Ganpati Festivals.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
To-day 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"THE CAVALIER"
Loving Like a Sheik!
NEXT SATURDAY
Wildest of the Wild!
"CHANG"
The greatest natural drama that has ever yet been filmed—the jungle man's supremacy over the jungle!

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To-day only at 4, 6 30 and 10 P.M.

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The King of Laughter,
SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE
MICKEY-MOUSE and
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN ALL INDIA.

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TIME:— 3 5—7—9—11 P.M.
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Featuring Miss Sardar, Miss Vasanti and Vishnu
"Oh, Ye Travellers on the thorny highway of love enjoy your yothful days, for life is fast slipping away.

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THEATRE
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in her Greatest Heart-drama:—
THE WOMAN DISPUTED
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Super Stunts Picture
VASANT BUNGALI
Featuring
Miss EREMELINE, and
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Mr. JAL MERCHANT and
Miss JILOO,
Written and Directed by
Mr. KARANI.
It is a super thrilling picture for which our patrons were anxiously waiting.
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EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. and Sun. and Ganesh Chaturthi at 3 p.m.

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MEANS 420 YARDS IN AN HOUR.

THIS Charkha was invented by Mr. ISHWARLAL VIMAWALA in 1921. It was tested in Satyagrahashram and highly recommended in "Navjivan", dated 5-4-1921.

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ONE of this Charkha is sent to Mahatmaji in Yeravda Jail and he has been satisfied with it.

WHAT MORE IS NECESSARY?

PACKING charge for one and two Charkhas is the same 8 annas; for 3 and 4 Charkhas 10 annas; for 5 and 6 twelve annas. Commission on orders of six Charkhas or more at a time. Write with the name of your Railway Station to

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As. 8 PER POT
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P.O. JHAJHA, E.I.R., DIST. MONGHYR.


## SIMLA CITY FATHERS

### How They Work.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN HILL TOPS.

(By A. S. Iyengar.)

"Believe me, Simla's is the most efficient Municipality that I know of, and that is due to be having the fewest number of elected members." said the Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon when I and a few of my friends approached him last week in a deputation urging for an increase in the elected element of the Simla Municipality and for a special seat for the rate-payers of the peculiarly situated Nabha Estate. The Minister for local self-Governmnt repeated his assertion so many times, even in the face of my denials, that my curiosity as to the working of that august body was greatly aroused. Therefore, when the very next day there was a meeting of the Municipality, I left my business and repaired to the "Committee Daftar" as the Municipal Office is locally called, and spent no less than 90 minutes watching closely the doings of the "city fathers" who hold in their hands the health of the "high and mighty" of this country for seven months in the year. And what I saw may be of special interest to the people of Simla as they are to return next month three persons for the three elected seats out of the 11, and already there is a spate of lengthy manifestoes containing allegations and counter-allegations so usual in the controversy of contested elections.

WHERE THEY DISCUSS.

It was a small but well-ventilated room of the Secretary wherein, away from the dust and din of the rickshaw coolies on the road, a group of nine members were sitting round a table at the head of which presided Mr. Worsley, the Deputy Commissioner, in his ex-officio capacity. The only absentee was Mr. William Cotton, the well-known chemist, who has resigned his nominated seat, a fact which the European Trades Association of which he was the representative, greatly bemoaned in the course of a letter acknowledging his services. But there was present, for the first time after a lapse of several months, Col. Grant who is nominated by the Punjab Government to represent, well I cannot say exactly. By some he is supposed to represent the Anglo-Indian community's interests, but could it be only this reason? For I find Col. Grant is also the Secretary of the United Service Club and is also the Manager of the Nabha Estate the rate-payers of which don't get any representation. However, when I entered the room I found my friend Col. Grant standing with the Bible in hand and reading the Oath from the Beazley's Manual.

THE OUTPUT.

As regards the output of the day, a big agenda of 25 items was disposed of in hardly an hour and a half. Those items with which the nominated majority agreed were carried without any discussion; those in which there was even the slightest difference of opinion was heavily defeated at the hands of the same majority; and it was clear that the grievances of the rate-payers could receive only tardy recognition and belated attention, if at all. The health of the town might be at stake, but what of that when the Government-appointed "city fathers" are there to rule over the 45,000 people of this heavily-congested Simla! The three elected members are a thorn in their way, and, if Rumour speaks true, there is a possibility of Simla being converted into a Cantonment.!!! And this is local self-government with vengeance; and yet we are assured that there is Dominion Status in action.


## AMERICAN VEGETABLE SEEDS

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## RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE BAR

### Oudh Chief Court Judgment.

LUCKNOW, Aug 20.

A bench of the Oudh Chief Court consisting of the Chief Judge (Mr. Justice Wzair Hasan) and Mr. Justice Pullan delivered judgment on Friday in the sensational revisional application presented by the president of the Oudh Bar Association, Lucknow, invoking the revisional powers of the Oudh Chief Court in the matter of the conviction of Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. C. B. Gupta, M.A., LL.B., both members of the Oudh Bar Association and of the Lucknow Congress Committee, under section 117, I.P.C., read with section 9 of the Indian Salt Act, by, Mr. Muhamad Bashir Siddiqi, City Magistrate, Lucknow, under his judgment dated April 14.

It would appear that in the interest of the said two advocates the Oudh Bar Association recently passed a resolution at a special general meeting authorising the president of the Association to move the Chief Court on the ground that the conviction was illegal for the reason that there was no evidence on the record to prove that Mr. C. B. Gupta did any overt act amounting to abetment of an offence against the Indian Salt Act and also on the ground that neither Mr. C. B. Gupta nor Mr. Mohanlal Saksena could legally be convicted and punished under the provisions of section 117, I.P.C. Section 117 prescribed penalty of imprisonment of either description for a term which might extend to three years or fine or with both and in the present case the two gentlemen named above were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Besides the two advocates mentioned above, there were six other Congress workers, viz., Shyam Sunder Nigam, Jai Daval Avasthi, H. C. Bajpayi, Shyam Sundar Qulsen Imtiaz Ahmad Asharfi and Lakshmi Sahai who were convicted by the said judgment of the City Magistrate and sentenced to similar punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code. (The facts of the case have already appeared in the Leader, dated Aug. 7.)

The following is the text of the judgment delivered by their lordships:

'On the merits of the case as a whole no distinction is possible between the case of one or any of the other convicted persons. It follows that if we feel convinced that this is a fit case in which we ought to interfere at all in the exercise of our jurisdiction under Sec. 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, we must interfere in the matter of the conviction of all the eight persons.

'On behalf of the Crown the learned Government advocated has urged two main preliminary objections against the entertainment of this application. The first objection is that inasmuch as the convicted persons have not appealed from the order of conviction passed by the magistrate, though in law they had a right to appeal, the present application is not maintainable having regard to the provision of clause (5) of Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The second objection is that the Oudh Bar Association being no party to the case in which the order of conviction was made by the Magistrate has no locus standi to file the present application.

OBJECTIONS OVERRULED.

'We are of opinion that both these objections should be overruled. As regards the first objection, clause (5) of Section 439 bars entertainment of proceeding by way of revision at the instance of the party who could have appealed but has not appealed. Clause (5) has therefore no application to this case. It cannot be doubted that Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests the High Court with jurisdiction of revisional nature in cases in which it may deem fit in the exercise of its own discretion to call for the record of a case or which has been reported for orders or which otherwise come to its knowledge. The section further authorises the High Court to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on a Court of appeal by Sections 423, 426 427 and 428 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and this is the jurisdiction which the present application seeks to invoke.

'In the present case we are of opinion that the Oudh Bar Association have acted rightly in the discharge of their duty as such an association to watch and protect the privileges of its members which they are entitled to enjoy under the laws of the country. We think therefore that the present application has been laid before us by the president of the Association, not in any superfluous spirit or officious interference with the administration of justice in the province, but in a high sense of responsibility. The president himself argued the application before us, not on the ground that he has a right to do so but that as the president of the Association it was his duty to bring to the knowledge of this Court that an illegality has been committed by a subordinate Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction under the Indian Penal Code and under the Indian Salt Act, 1882. What we have said above answers the second objection also.

'The first ground on which the application was argued before us is, as we have already said, that there is no evidence on the record to establish the offence of abetment within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code of the commission of an offence under the Indian Salt Act, 1882, against C. B. Gupta. This ground must be rejected at once. There is evidence on the record and the learned Magistrate has accepted it as true. We see no reason to disagree with the finding of the learned Magistrate in the matter of the trustworthiness of the evidence.

A SERIOUS GROUND.

'The second ground of the application is more serious and covers, not only the cases of Mohan Lal Saksena and C. B. Gupta but those of all those convicted persons whose names we have already mentioned. The learned Magistrate has convicted them under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code read with Section 9 (a) and (b) of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and has sentenced each of the eight persons to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months.

'The argument presented before us is that punishment under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code for abetment of act which is an offence under the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and not an offence under the Indian Penal Code is alleged for the reason that Section 9 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, prescribes a specific punishment for the abetment of such an offence.

'We are of opinion that the argument is right and must be accepted. So much of Section 9 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, as bears on the question under consideration may be reproduced here:—

Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(a) Does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule hereunder.

(b) Evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or,

(c) Attempts to commit, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in caluses (a) and (b) of this section, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both.

## MAKING MOTOR MINDS.

### Hints For Motorists.

(BY E. J. MINERT.)

Many car owners are under the impression that chromium-plated parts do not require attention. Because chromium-plated parts do not require repeated polishing like nickel, there is a tendency to ignore them entirely with the result that they are frequently not kept clean.

It is particularly important to clean regularly the plated parts on the chassis are exposed to the road elements, and polishing with a good metal polish will usually remove the discoloration and restore the lustre. Wiping with a cloth dampened in kerosene will help to protect the plating from further deterioration. Discoloration of chromium-plated parts under the action of chemicals used on roads and pavements is a normal result and is not indicative of defective plating.

DUCO PAINT.

In various parts of India where the annual rainfall is very heavy, rust often sets in on the mudguards, the hood shows signs of leaks and the upholatery becomes discoloured, at the same time staining the clothing. In the first place, to prevent the mudguards from deteriorating, the best thing to do is to thoroughly clean and duco them, as water does not effect duco paint.

A monsoon cover which will fit over the hood with push buttons, will not only preserve the hood, but will also make the cars absolutely water-tight. Leather revivers, sold in various colours, are very effective in renovating the upholstery in addition to blending the colour of the upholstery with that of the body. Similar preservers are sold for the roofs of closed cars. Seat covers add to the appearance of a car, preserve the upholstery, and eliminate the risk of soiling clothing. It is advisable, if seat covers are used, to remove them at least once a month and clean the upholstery, so that the dust that may have accumulated between the seats and covers will not destroy the upholstery. The points mentioned above are very important from a car owner's point of view, as a car kept clean and properly looked after, will unquestionably fetch a better price when the time comes to exchange it for a new car.

LUBRICATION.

To reduce wear and lessen the noise about the car, do not fail to lubricate door latches, strike plates and other locking parts frequently. Wiping the striker plates with an oil-moistened cloth will be sufficient and does not involve much danger of soiling clothing which may touch them. Road shocks distributed throughout the car produce loosened dirt, detracts from the appearance and is a corrosive element that leads to miminished efficiency and appearance, and lack of lubrication causes wear. A close car, an inspection at definite mileage intervals with adjustments made when needed and a thorough lubrication is a guarantee of economical and satisfactory performance.


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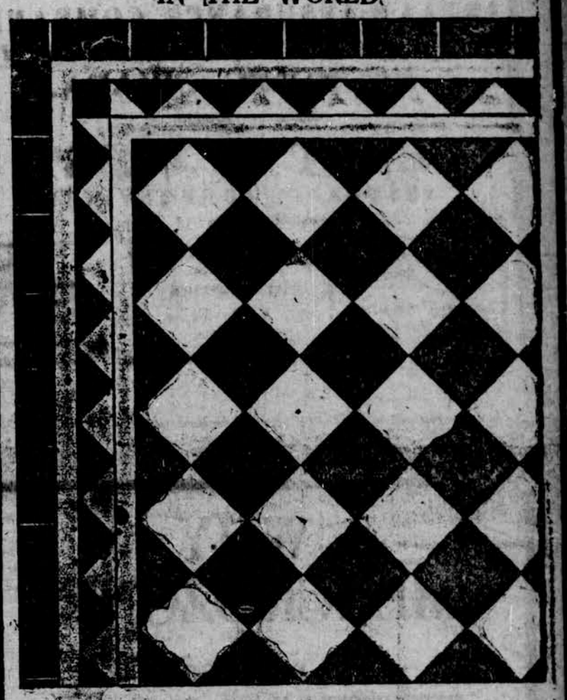

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# What the People Say

## NATIONAL FLAG AND CORPORATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's report of the debate, in Corporation about the hoisting of the National flag on the municipal building, makes a very sad reading indeed. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has, its reactionary resolution, stultified itself and has dragged its glorious name into the dust. I do not know how the shade of that venerable and departed leader Sir Pherozeshah Mehta must be shuddering at this unpatriotic and unnational act of our premier Municipality. I say this because the Corporation owes its present greatness to Sir Pherozeshah. I believe that if Sir P. Mehta had been alive to-day he would have surely voted for the resolution of my friend Mr. Chapsy and would have carried with him, by his eloquence and oratory, the large section of the members of the Corporation. I say this, Sir, after perusing the biography of this great man. I have learnt from his biography that he, Sir P. Mehta, never did an act, during his long public career, which went against the wishes of the majority of the people of this country. But it is our misfortune that such a powerful personality is not existing to-day in our civic body. But instead of such a giant we have in the Corporation pigmies, like Mody, Cowasji and Dalvi, who, by their reactionary behaviour, make the Corporation the laughing stock of the whole world.

Now, Sir, what pained me more to read was the attitude of all the Parsee members who voted, "en bloc", against the resolution of Mr. Chapsy. Certainly, Sir, their conduct is unpardonable. We can only pity the mentality of these people. If one were to cast a glance at the division list one would find the names of the following Parsee members who voted against the resolution:—Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Sabawalla, Batliwalla, Chavna, Karanjwalla, Murzban and Heerjibhedin, Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Mr. H. P. Mody.

Upto now, Sir, I was under this impression that Mr. Wilson of "Daily Mail" was the only wiseacre amongst all the journalists of India. But after reading the report of the proceedings of the Corporation I have found that there is a rival of Mr. Wilson and he is nobody else but our friend Mr. Heerjibhedin. For who will not come to this conclusion after reading speech in the Corporation? Mr. Heerjibhedin by his reactionary speech has proved that he is no better than his friend! Whom he attacks sometimes very violently in his paper, Mr. Murzban. I think Mr. Heerjibhedin has, by moving his amendment, rendered the greatest disservice to the people of this city and for which he will never be forgiven.

Mr. Mody: He is known to the people as the biographer of that great Indian Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. About him I can say that he has proved ungrateful. He knows that his association are going to be benefited by the boycott programme of the Congress and yet he took up this strange and questionable attitude on this great national question.

These people are not the real representatives of the Parsee community. The real representatives of the community, like Nariman and Choksy, are in jail. They represented the true views of the community than Messrs. Mody, Cowasji & Co. The debate proves one thing and it is that India must not expect any help from the capitalist class. I think it was Com. Saurjee Saklatwalla who said, when he was in India some years back, that the capitalist class will never help India in achieving its goal. To-day we find how true his words are and know, to our great disappointment, that they are the greatest obstacles in our way. I do not mean to say that all the capitalists are such. There are some honourable exceptions amongst them but they are few and far between. I think the Congress must look more to the masses for salvation of India than the capitalist class.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN FIRST AND PARSEE AFTERWARDS.

August 22.

## NO NATIONAL FLAG ON THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—It is a good thing that you have published for the knowledge of the Public, a list of the members of the Corporation, who voted for and against the Hoisting of the National Flag, the resolution moved before the House by Mr Shivdas Chapsey.

Henceforth, the voters from respective Wards will please try to use their discretion at the time of next Municipal Election.

Bravo Title-Holders! Rightly they have done their Civic duty! Now it is my humble request that the Public of Bombay should undertake to celebrate 'Liberals' Day" on which occasion their leader, Mody, should be profusely garlanded and a huge procession in honour of the Liberals should be taken in the Fort—area.

Messrs. Chandaverker, Dalvi, Javle, Sir C. Jehangir, and others should be cordially invited to form the Vanguard along with Mr. Mody. Special care should be taken, in the name of justice and peace, not to carry the Tricolour National Flag so that there is no danger of the Liberals being displeased, and also the Desh Sevikas and the supporters of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey's resolution won't get any chance to make a display of the National Flag, and lower down the grandeur to the procession.

Three Cheers to the Liberals and Progressives, to whom goes the credit of the failure of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey's resolution. Really these revered personalities have made a memorable name in the Civic History of Bombay!—Yours. etc.,

D. N. G.

## VENUE OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I venture to suggest that in spite of all the antecedent arrangements and preparations it would be more convenient, proper and just to hold the Round Table Conference somewhere in India, India's varied interests cannot be properly and adequately represented by a few men going to England with a drawn brief. They must be every hour in easy touch with the Indian opinion on the issues that may be raised or developed at the Conference. It is primarily the Indian problem that is to be considered and one main contribution to it by all the parties concerned must be worked out in India. Its later consideration will in turn, be in the Houses of Parliament in England. The great Indian problem can be more adequately realised and solved in the Indian atmosphere. Otherwise the solutions in spite of a few leaders agreeing to them may fail in their purpose. Personalities may predominate when interests have to be really provided for. The case is to be handled, not the advocates.

If as Mr. Benn said sometime ago the exploitation of India in British interest must now be considered to be over, it is not so much the British as the Indian ryot's interests that are concerned; and if the British representatives see the conditions of the ryots personally they would have the right perspective.

The Round Table Conference in India is by itself an idea which is likely to appeal to the Indian imagination and will be an important earnest of the sympathetic attitude of the Government. It has, indeed, a meaning in terms of national prestige.—Yours, etc.,

J. B. DURKAL.

Surat, Aug. 21.

## G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You might be aware that when the Railway Board met the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in June last they agreed that Strikers on the G. I. P. Railway will be given preference while filling any future vacancies on the Indian State Railways. Subsequently, they issued orders confirming this.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Nagpur has however engaged two new men in his Office while Clerks of the same grade are already on the G. I. P. Ry. waiting lists. This is how the best intentions of the Railway Board Official are nullified by the Officers on the spot.

Will the Agent investigate the case and set matters right?—Yourss etc.

A "STRIKER."

Nagpur, Aug. 22.

## "INDIAN TEA FIRMS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a constant reader of your very valued newspaper, may I, through the medium of your thousands of readers, inquire if there are really any Indian Firms dealing in tea, e.g. tea made in India with Indian labour and Indian Capital? I have inquired into the matter myself, and to my regret, I have found out that the some so-called "Indian (Swadeshi) Firms," which advertise so largely, are really dealing in tea with foreign capital.—Yours, etc.,

"A PARSEE DOCTOR."

Aug. 22.

Nagpur,—Mr. Manohar Prabhakar Ghate, a Congress worker of Chanda, has been convicted under Section 117, I.P.C., and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of one month.—A. P.

## SHAW'S £32,000 EDITION.

—:o:—

### "For Idiots And Speculators."

Mr. Bernard Shaw's complete works are being issued in a limited edition of 1,025 copies—30 volumes at 30 guineas, which means that a total of £32,287 10s. is being paid for the books by the subscribers.

Mr. Shaw, according to an interview with the 'Observer,' said: "This edition is only for idiots—and 'speculators." Perhaps Mr. Shaw will be bold enough to publish a list of them, writes the "News-Chronicle" in mail week.

In a new autobiographical preface to the first volume, Mr. Shaw writes his life story with great frankness, from the time when he was in the nursery and painted his bedroom with frescoes of Mephistopheles, and later whe he came to London at 20 after being a cashier at 18s. a month, till the period when he wrote novels no publisher would put into print.

HIS FATHER'S HABIT.

Explaining his unsocial, and unsociable, outlook when he first came to town, he writes of his father that:

"Unfortunately...my father had a habit which eventually closed all doors to him, and consequently to my mother, who could not very well be invited without him..... If you asked him to dinner or to a party he was not always quite sober when he arrived, and he was invariably scandalously drunk when he left..... We were finally cropped socially.

"After my early childhood I cannot ever remember paying a visit to a relative's house. If my mother and father had dined out or gone to a party their children would have been more astonished than if the house had caught fire. My mother rescued herself from this predicament by her musical talent. My father reduced his teetotalism from theory to practice when a mild fit which felled him on our doorstep one Sunday afternoon convinced him that he must stop drinking or perish.

"His reform came too late to save the social situation, and I was cut off from the social drill which puts one at one's ease in private society, and utterly ignorant of social routine."

MANNERS.

Dr. J. C. Carille, an ex-president of the Baptist Union, preaching at Folkestone yesterday, took Mr. Shaw to task for his frankness about his father's drinking.

"It would be easy to forgive G.B.S. his manners if he had any worth talking about, but we prefer him without the family skeleton. Why should he exhibit his father's nakedness as an excuse for his own shortcomings."

To a "News-Chronicle" reporter who brought this criticism to his notice, Mr. Shaw replied: 'From his point of view I probably have not any manners. A Baptist minister's idea of good manners is probably not my own. I have been perfectly frank about my father. Anyone could find out all about me. I thought it better that I should tell my own story than that a Baptist minister should tell it for me."

In the autobiographical material, Mr. Shaw gives many glimpses of the family circle, including one of his relations sitting around while "Uncle Barney stood solemnly playing 'Annie Laurie' on the ophicleide" at Bushy Park.

A NAUGHTY BOY.

Mr. Shaw confesses that he was a naughty boy. He said his prayers in bed!

"I cannot recall the words of the final form (of prayers) I adopted, but I remember that it was in three movements, like a sonata, and in the best Church of Ireland style. It ended with the Lord's Prayer, and I repeated it every night in bed. I had been warned by my nurse that warm prayers were of no use, and that only by kneeling by my bedside in the cold could I hope for a hearing; but I criticised this admonition unfavourably on various grounds, the real one being my preference for warmth and comfort."

Mr. Shaw is proud of having learned nothing at school'

"I am firmly persuaded that every unnatural activity of the brain is as mischievous as any unnatural activity of the body and that pressing people to learn things they do not want to know is as unwholesome and disastrous as feeding them on sawdust."

A partial hartal was observed at Lahore and at Amritsar on Saturday in connection with the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A. P.

Nagpur.—A partial and half-day hartal was observed here as a protest against the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on Saturday.—A. P.


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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NATIONAL MILITIA.

A general rally of all the soldiers will be held on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 5 p.m. sharp on the terrace of the Dadabhai Manzil. Attendance is compulsory.

PUBLIC MEETING CANCELLED:

The public meeting on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Azad Maidan which was to have been addressed by Dr. P. C. Ray is cancelled.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A clinical meeting will be held at the Union Rooms, on Saturday 30th inst. at 7-30 p.m.

KSHATRIYA LAD VANJARI SAMAJ.

A meeting of the Samaj will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Imperial Middle School Hall near the junction of Lamington Road and New Foras Road under the presidentship of Mr. V. S. Dongre, to start the "The Kshatriya Lad Vanjari Co-operative Credit Society". Messrs. P. R. Mulay, G. N. S hasrabuddhe, S. L. Silam, will address the meeting.

BAND AT POONA.

Band of the 2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Thursday, (28th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

IN AID OF VANAR SENA.

The Anand Vilas Sangit-Dramatic Company, will give a benefit performance of the drama entitled "Sangit Kunj-Vihari" on Saturday, (the 30th instant) in Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the Vanar Sena and School Students' movement.

The net proceeds will go towards the equipment urgently required by this organization.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 23rd inst. The total mortality 543 was 4 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21. The mortality for the 34th week of 1929 was 445 and death rate 17.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 567 and death rate 23.1.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The Swadeshi Vastu Prachar Sangh will open a Swadeshi Bazzar and Exhibition in the premises of the Association (Wednesday) and it is proposed to keep the same open free of charge for 10 days. Dr. P. C. Ray will preside and open the Bazaar, on that day at 5-30 p.m.

DR. P. C. RAY'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 10 a.m. at New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra, when Dr. P. C. Ray will speak. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A benefit performance in aid of the National Ambulance Corps. will be given by the Sarvajanik Gujrati Amateurs at the Baliwala Grand Theatre on Thursday, (28th instant) at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally were preside.

Tickets are available at:—The Baliwala Grand Theatre and T. National Ambulance Corps'. Office, Opp Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The managing Committee of Young Men's Hindu Association has decided to go through the usual Ganpati Festival Celebration commencing from Wednesday 27th (27th instant) but owing to the political situation in the country the usual programme will be dropped and instead a Swadeshi Bazar and Exhibition will be arranged.

## "G. O. M's" BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.

### A Move For All-India Celebrations.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The birth anniversary of the "Grand Old Man of India" comes off on the 4th September, and I have just wired to Dr. Ansari at Delhi to advise all India to celebrate that auspicious day all over the country, as Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian, who gave us the "mantra" and the message of Swaraj in 1906.

## MARROTS' WATERPROOFS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In justice to Messrs. K. C. Marrot I beg to say that the insinuation made against them in my letter published in the "Chronicle" of the 16th July, 1930, that the Water Proof Coat sold by them to me as German-made was found to be made in England, is not correct and I withdraw the same. I have also tendered an apology to Messrs. K. C. Marrot for the incorrect allegations made against them.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN THOMAS.

Chembur, Aug. 25.

## CALLS ON BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

### Vice-President Clears Position.

Several calls are made on the B. P. C. C. from many parts of the country. Interviewed on the subject by a representative of "The Chronicle", Mr. P. R. Lele, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said as calls are made under an apparent misapprehension it requires to be stated the "War Council" or Satyagraha Committee of the B. P. C. C. has to and does restrict its activities to its legitimate territorial limits under the Congress Constitution. It was definitely authorised by the resolution of the B. P. C. C. dated 6th March "to co-operate with the Suburban District Congress Committee." But beyond that the Satyagraha Committee has not been authorised to go and, and so far the Satyagraha Committee has obeyed the resolution of the parent body, viz., the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

## SELLING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

### European Importers' New Move

It is understood that efforts are being made by the European Merchants of Bombay dealing in imports of foreign cotton textile goods to persuade the Indian dealers in foreign piecegoods, who have now closed the cloth market to re-open it.

The idea behind this move is to enable the dealers to sell off their present stock so that the capital may be redeemed on the understanding that no fresh foreign cloth will be importedd.

But it is doubtful whether the present move will in any way help the boycott movement.

## ALLEGED PUBLISHER OF "HILAL"

—.o.—

### Accused Denies Charge.

A plea of "not guilty" was advanced by Nisar Ahmed Irfani, a Muslim now practising in Bombay at Empire Building, Fort, who was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday under section 22 of the Press Ordinance of April 1930 in having published an Urdu newspaper called the 'Day Hilal" without depositing Rs. 2,000 as ordered by the Magistrate.

Denying that he was responsible for the publication of the "Hilal" the accused in his written statement said "I am a true Satyagrahi and if I had published the paper I would have certainly admitted the same without being afraid of man-made laws".

Mr Walker, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Nabiullah.

Inspector Dost Mahomed giving evidence for the prosecution stated that the accused made a declaration on May 15, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the printer and publisher of the "Daily Hilal." The Magistrate ordered the accused to deposit a sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash but no deposit was made. However a newspaper called "Daily Hilal" made its first appearance on June 8 which however ceased publication on July 8 after publishing 17 issues. The newspaper was brought out on a cyclostyle machine.

CHARGES FRAMED.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel witness admitted that his only reason for stating that the accused was the printer and publisher of the "Daily Hilal" was that he had previously made a declaration before the Magistrate.

The Magistrate then framed a charge under section 22 of the Press Ordinance to which the accused pleaded "not guilty."

The accused in his written statement said that he was in no way responsible for the publication of the "Daily Hilal." He was, he said a true satvagrahi and if he had published the paper he would certainly admit the same before the Court without being afraid of man-made laws. The therefore pleaded "not guilty."

Mr Nabiullah on behalf of the accused then made an application requesting the Magistrate to call Dr M. H. Gour and Maulvi Hamid Ahmed who were now undergoing imprisonment in Nasik Jail as defence witnesses.

The Magistrate granted the request and postponed the case to September 8.

## PICKETERS JAILED.

Fourteen Congress volunteers were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. H P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday on a charge of picketing in the Fort area.

Five Congress volunteers were arrested the same morning at Carnac Bunder on a charge of stopping bullock carts carrying cloth. Two of the arcused stated that it was not true that they had stopped and inspected bullock carts but added they would certainly have done so if any carts happened to pass by the Road.

The Magistrate sentenced the accunsed to four months R. I. each.

## Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Red Flag Union, a public meeting of the workers of the "Swadeshi Mills" was held at Kuria on Friday last. Messrs. Godse Deshpande, Kedar Gupta, B. S. Patil, Sitaram Dhaku, Ismail and others spoke. They asked the workers to become members of the Red Flag Union in order that they should be able to secure improvement in their conditions.

## *Desh Sewika Sangh.*

PICKETING SEWIKAS.

All Sewikas are requested to be present to-day for picketing at the time assigned to them.

Mrs. Naniben Venilal Shah has kindly invited all the Sewikas to do the Darshan of Shri Ganpati whenever convenient.

PRO. RAY'S LECTURE.

Dr. P. C. Ray has consented to address the members of Rashtriya Stri Sabha, Members of Desh Sewika Sangh and their lady friends at Sukhanand's Dharamshala to-day the 27th August at 4 p.m. All are requested to be punctual.

We have to inform the public that no member of the Desh Sewika Sangh has been authorised to picket in the Fort area.

As the machine has gone out of order, preparing of Slivers has been postponed for two days.

## PATETI SWADESHI BAZAAR.

—.o:—

The working hours of the Pateti Swadeshi Bazaar, now being held at Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road Tram Terminus, are as under.—

Wed. (27th Aug): FOR PARSIS ONLY: 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Wed (27th Aug: For Parsis only: 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Between 9 a.m. to 12 noon Parsi boys and girls (aged 6 to 12) will be admitted free.

Thu. (28th Aug): ALL LADIES' DAY: (Open to ladies of all communities): 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Fri. Sat., and Sun (29, 30, and 31st Aug): Open to the public, 3 p.m to 9 p.m.

On Sunday, 31st Aug Children of ALL COMMUNITIES will be admitted free, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.)

## AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERI SANGH.

A meeting of office-bearers of various Prabhat Pheries was held at Arya Samaj Mandir Hall on Sunday. There were 124 members present. The constitution prepared by the Provisional Committees was again placed before this meeting, and it was read and explained clause after clause. The constitution was accepted unanimously with certain alterations and additions.

Application Forms for membership are now ready and can be had from the Jt. Hon. Secretary of Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh, between 8 and 9 in the morning and 6 and 8 in the evening.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

### NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Aug. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 11.40 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 11.55 |
| Difference | plus .15 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 11.68 |
| Cifference | plus .28 |

Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 220.

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.04 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6.16 |
| Difference | plus .12 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.25 |
| Difference | plus .21 |


COMING SATURDAY

Tears Transformed into Stones.

That is how a Hindu Woman shorn of her husband has to live amidst an unsympathetic society.

COMING SATURDAY

A WIDOW IS VERILY THE SYMBOL OF WAILING WOMANHOOD, which is trampled under foot, insulted and exploited by society scoundrels. See it depicted with blazening colours into—

Rising eyes are fixed upon her, crooked hearts hook her, sacrilegeous hands are always eager to bound her—that is the lot of the forlorn fair sex in India.

WHOSE FAULT

A Social Super production of SHRI KRISHNA FILM COMPANY.

But up goes against these social horrors the desperate woman full of fire. She breathes defiance and curses, kills conscience and yet creates a new society.

AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A scathing denunciation of the demonish social customs, and an appealing advocacy of widow remarriage—written by K. M. MUNSHI, the leading social reformer.


## DAWN OF NEW ERA

—.o—

(Continued from page 1.)

that in Bengal young men were prepared to go to the gallows for their country, but the same men were not prepared to marry a girl if she was just a little lower to them in caste.

FOR YOUNG MEN.

He made a feeling appeal to the younger generation to put an end to these almost childish barriers of caste and creed and also to put an end to social tyranny.

"If India is to be free", he continued, these things must stop. You are young. Join together, band yourselves and put a stop to these things. Before we are prepared for establishing Swaraj we must have this social revolution. Social reform must go hand in hand with Swaraj, if it does not precede it.

Put a stop to the social tyranny, march onwards and show to the world that though we Indians are split up into castes and creeds, we have formed ourselves into a nation and are determined to free our country from foreign bondage and also to bring about a social revolution."

STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Meherally in his concluding remarks made a fervent appeal to the students to organise themselves to form a Students' Union in every school, to boycott British goods and to use Swadeshi. He asked those under 14 to join the Vanar Sena and those above that age to join the National Militia and the Hindustani Seva Dal and to act as "Indians" and to hasten to bring about the revolution for which Acharya Ray had asked them to strive and which it was their privilege to do as youths.

As Mr. Meherally finished his speech and resumed his seat Acharya Ray again patted his back embraced him and fondly kissed him saying "He was my child."

Mr. A. R. Bhat proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Acharya Ray and Mr. Meherally on behalf of the Board of Control of the Students' Union and the Vanar Sena.

## TREASURY BILLS SALES.

—.o.—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 26th August 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,07,25,000 and Rs. 3,35,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs 1,00,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-0-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-3 received approximately 61 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,00,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-13-11 and Rs. 3-14-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 27th August to Monday the 1st September 1930 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months Treasury Bills sold from 20th to 25th August 1930 amounted to Rs. 74,50,000 and Rs. 2,20,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 2nd September 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 5th September 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

## REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 23rd Aug. 1930.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 23rd Aug. 1930

Sterling purchased in India 4,720,000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reesrye in England to Home Treasury 51,816 53,491.

Total 51,816 4,773,491.

## CALCUTTA BOMB OUTRAGE

—:o:—

### SEVERAL SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

### Killed Assailant Identified.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The police carried out several searches this evening as a sequel to the bomb outrage.

Enquiries made late at night show that the police have arrested five persons in the course of today's house searches in connection with the Dalhousie Square Bomb Outrage. The accused were remanded to custody pending further enquiries.

The office of the "Benu", a vernacular weekly, was raided in quest of the Editor, Mr. Bnupat Mazumdar, the warrant being to seize arms, ammunitions and explosive substances. Mr. Mazumdar was not found, but some books were seized.

The Abhoy Ashram was raided and seven arrests were made. The office of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Committee was traced at 220, Cornwallis Street, and five were arrested.

Several houses in the Ram Mohn Roy Road, off the Upper Circular Road whereon is situated the house of Dinesh Mazumdar, the second assailant, who was arrested, were searched but none were arrested.

KILLED ASSAILANT IDENTIFIED

It is learnt that the young man who was killed as a sequel to the Bomb explosition this morning is identified as Mr. Anuja Sen, sometime a journalist in a local daily paper, and editing the "Hindu Sangha."—Free Press.

ARRESTS AT CANNING HOSTEL.

The report that the assailant was shot by Sir Charles Tegart is unfounded.

The police finished their search at the Canning Hostel which is attached to the Bangabashi College, at about midnight and arrested five boarders and two others.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Dr. Nareshchandra Roy, Corporation Councillor, Mr. Rebatimohan Burman, M.A., and eight others were arrested last night in connection with yesterday's bomb outrage and were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to police custody till the 29th instant.

In addition to the last night searches about a dozen houses were searched this morning. Eight arrests were made in Sukea Street quarter uptil now, in connection with Dalhousie Square bomb outrage.

The police enquiries are concentrated in North Calcutta, where both the assailants' houses are located.

The arrested persons were remanded to the police custody pending further investigation.—Free Press.

## JORABAGAN POLICE STATION BOMBED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Jorabagan police station which was bombed at about 9 o'clock tonight, is situated in the northern part of the city.—A. P.

At 9 p.m. a latest type of a bomb exploded in front of the Jorabagan Police station with a terrific sound. Missiless were scattered piercing the office doors.

As a sequel to the explosion a beggar woman was seriously injured. Mr. Gordon, the Deputy Police Commissioner and other Police officers hastened to the spot.

In the meanwhile a youngmen with burns and injuries on him was arrested while he was escaping.—Free Press.

## MATERIAL FOR BOMB PREPARATION?

—:o:—

### Reported Discovery By Jessore Police.

JESSORE, Aug. 22.

It is understood that the simultaneous house searches yesterday was due to the discovery by the police of certain material for the preparation of bombs and other connected articles from a house known as "Matin Library."

The house of Dr. Jivanratan Dhar, was not searched.—A. P.

## SECOND ASSAILANT REMANDED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Dinesh Chandra Mujumdar, the second assailant in yesterday's bomb outrage perpetrated in Dalhousie Square, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was remanded to Police custody till the 29th inst.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Before the post-mortem examination to-day of the dead body of the first assailant who attempted at Sir Charles Tegart's life yesterday, the parents of the deceased identified the deceased as Anujaharan Sen-Gupta, a resident of Khulna.

The deceased was staying with his parents at Kerbala Tank Lane.

The post-mortem examination disclosed missle injuries all over the stomach of the deceased, supporting the theory that death was due to explosion of a bomb thrown by himself.

The Corners' inquest will be held this afternoon.—Free Press.


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## STOP PRESS.

MORE TALKS WITH VICEROY.

—:o:—

FORMULA BEING WORKED OUT.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had four hours' conversation yesterday and three hours' conversation to-day with the Viceroy. The conversation will continue to-morrow and is likely to conclude the day after.

Some formula is being worked out and there has been frequent communication between Simla and London. No information is yet available regarding the terms of the formula or the prospect of ultimate success or failure of the negotiation.

Probably Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will have to be consulted again if some formula is eventually framed.—A. P.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1930.

## SCATHING EXPOSURE.

—:o:—

It was a clever piece of political strategy on the part of the MacDonald Government to release for publication the Report of the Geneva League's Mandatory Commission on Palestine Disturbances submitted to the Council of the League along with their memorandum protesting against its scathing exposure of the British Mandatory system. The exposure is as thorough as the protest is feeble. The League Commission does make one recommendation which will please Britain, but the manner in which it has criticised the inefficiency of the Mandatory administration and the notorious partiality it has for the interests of the Jews in Palestine will be gall and worm-wood to the Zionists and the upholders of the Balfour Declaration in Britain. It is true that the Report recommends that "the Mandatory Power must obviously return a categorical and definite refusal to all sections of the population which are rebelling against the Mandate", but its explicit accusation of the Mandatory Power in regard to its method of carrying out the Mandate, quoting chapter and verse for the accusation considerably weakens the recommendation. The League's Commission may not like to propose to its Council that the only equitable course, the only course that will satisfy the just aspirations of the Arabs is to abolish the Mandate and institute genuine self-government in Palestine, but the Arabs are sure to find in the Report material enough to support and strengthen their case.

The Report begins by pointing out that the British Mandatory Power has satisfied neither party in Palestine. The "impatient advocates of the Jewish National Home" on the one hand and the "Arab extremists" on the other have a grievance against the British Government and the League Commission "cannot conceal its regret that the Mandatory Power has not succeeded in giving full effects to the provisions of the Mandate." It has "proved itself unable to provide the essential condition, namely, security of person and property." This is a grave accusation and the only excuse the commentary of the British Government on the Report can provide is that they "must emphasize the complex character of the Mandate." But it is no good on the part of the British Government laying emphasis on a fact which the Report does not seem to have ignored. What the British Government's Note carefully avoids rebutting, however, is the unpalatable criticism in the Report of the Mandatory administration's partiality towards the Jews. The Report says that "if the Mandatory Power had concerned itself more closely with social and economic adaptations to the new conditions, it would have served the interests of both the races." But as the Arab Press and the Executive of the chief political organisation of the Arabs have emphasized continuously, serving the "interests of both the races" has never been the policy of the Mandatory Power. The unrestricted Jewish immigration was welcomed by it and now more and more land has passed into the hands of the Jewish capitalists and the position of the Arab worker has worsened. The Report admits the grave consequences that have resulted from this policy when it says: "Hitherto all the institutions which should have been open equally to both Arabs and Jews under the patronage of the Mandatory Power had been established entirely on the initiative of the Jewish organisation and naturally for the benefit of the Jews." It has to admit that "if institutions were now to be founded on official initiative for the benefit of the whole population there is reason to fear that they might be regarded with indifference by the Jews."

The admission indicates how the impregnable position of the Jewish capitalist has made an impression on the Commission. So powerful is his influence and so conscious he is of the fact that he is the favoured one of the Mandatory Power that when there was a proposal recently to levy an income tax the Jewish Press sent up a chorus of protest and the Mandatory Power has not yet made it evident that for once at least it would not show partiality towards the Jew. The Jewish claim is that no taxation should be imposed "which would hit industrialists and professionals." The "Falastin," an influential Arab journal, bitterly criticizes this selfish attitude. It remarks: "In however hard plight a professional man may be, he is not worse off than the 'fellah.' Why should he not pay? Money should be got from where money is to be found. Is the money-lender, the banker, the trader to go free and the wretched supperless 'fellah' only to pay? There is only one way of settling it: all titles should be abolished and there should be a general income tax on the urban and rural population." The picture of acute economic distress of the 'fellah' which the "Falastin" reveals in contrast with the amazingly rapid prosperity of the Jewish colonists provides illuminating commentary on the British Government's claim in their Note that Britain has not, as a Mandatory Power, forgotten "its obligations towards the Arabs." Its reactionary outlook towards the whole question is evident in the remark in the Note that the "representative institutions the Arab demand are 'plainly incompatible with the execution of the "Mandate'." All the more reason why the Mandate must be abolished. The Arab discontent in Palestine will continue so long as the land is denied genuine self-government.

## SIGNIFICANT WARNING

—:o:—

That the economic boycott is succeeding is evident from the trade figures published the other day. But a more eloquent proof is the admission of the "Manchester Guardian"—which was only recently fulminating against Dominion Status—that "the most successful part of the Congress campaign has been the economic boycott that has practically brought to a standstill business in Bombay and severely shocked business in Calcutta, thus causing the business community considerably to modify its old attitude and to recognise that it must look to Indians if it desires to prosper." But we doubt if the full truth of what it says has dawned on the "Manchester Guardian" itself which still talks of "concessions" and "risks". And, with a few honourable exceptions, it has certainly not dawned on "Europeans" in India. They have, no doubt, been shocked out of their blindness but they cannot yet see except dimly. That is why they still believe in the possibility of educating India into abject mendicancy through the process of teaching her a lesson. In this belief they are supported not only by the Indian Empire Society but also by the "Daily Telegraph". And it will assuredly do their heart good—if only for the time being—to find Government acting up to their suggestions.

For the latest official offensive against the Congress Working Committee has no meaning if it is not intended to serve as a "lesson" or at least a warning of lessons to come. Mrs. Besant is pleading for the postponement of the Round Table Conference, "if it would mean providing a chance of participation in the Conference by the Congress." But Government propose to do better. They would contribute to the Round Table Conference their "representative" Indians by the simple process of outlawing the Congress from India by all means. Our masters, both official and non-official, have not yet learnt that "it is a far graver risk," as the "Manchester Guardian" warns, "to attempt to hold India by force and shape her future by means of the bayonet and the rifle". But they will realise it fully when they discover that trade cannot be established by force, —not even by a military reconquest of India. In the meantime the economic boycott will continue. It is the only weapon that can never fail.

## MOBILISE SWADESHI SPIRIT.

—:o:—

In the course of his address at the classified Trade exhibition, Acharya Ray summed up the Indian economic problem thus: "In all countries, notably in Japan, the national government comes forward with subsidies and State-aided bank accomodations and facilities. Here in our unhappy land we have to fight single-handed not only against tremendous odds, but also against the bureaucracy allied with the powerful British interests—witness the treatment meted out to Mr. Haji's Bill." But the very tremendousness of the odds against us must inspire us with greater determination to fight them. Indeed, the country is doing so as is evident from the increasing support that indigenous enterprise has been receiving inspite of—and also because of—outrageous propaganda against Indian industry and commerce. But now that the Swadeshi spirit is abroad it must be mobilised "to supply," as Acharya Ray suggests, "the function of bounty and State-aid."

In this connection we welcome as an ideal move the project of Bombay ladies of respectable and high classs families to open a Swadeshi Stores on Esplanade Road. They have taken a pledge to buy only Swadeshi cloth for the space of one year—we are confident that the limitation to the period will be removed later on. They have also decided to use Swadeshi goods as far as possible and "where suitable Swadeshi goods are not available we shall do our best to change our habits or do without such." It is a commendable and patriotic enterprise and the fact that it is being started on a sort of "self-help" basis is bound to add to its propaganda value. That it will succeed is undoubted. For the Swadeshi spirit in every Indian is only awaiting opportunities for expression. We trust with the assistance of the Bombay Swadeshi League, other places will also take up the idea.

## *AN APPEAL TO PARSIS*

—:o:—

### Swadeshi Cloth Must Do For Sadra.

—:o:—

(BY G. K. N.)

By now the country has recognized the essential nature of Swadeshi or the "Watani" movement. That it needs individual and active support of every Indian and not mere passive acquiescence goes without saying. Prohibition is altogether a different problem. I have more than once candidly expressed my honest difference on this point.

To-day I find that some Parsis appear to be squeamish over the purchase of the cloth for their "sadra" or the garment next to skin, especially in these ten days which they recognise as sacred. I will leave apart the fact that no sanctity, except that sanctioned by idolatrous tradition, attaches to them. But let me once again help settle the question of the material of the "sadra." It is usually "Muslin." And as among the Swadeshi products there is no exact equivalent for it some Parsis go in for foreign cloth for material of their "sadra" on religious grounds. The religious grounds are but a petty excuse which no one seriously respects in these days. But I am prepared to meet the sanctimonious on their own ground and show that "muslin" is not at all necessary. To speak truth, it is not included in the list of materials out of which "sadra" is lawfully made, because when the lists were drawn up, probaly more than a thousand years ago, there was no "muslin."

The relevant text is the Pehlavi "Shayast-ne-Sayast." It was translated by West some fifty years ago. There is a revised translation by the Parsi authority, Dr. Jehangir Tavadia, Ph.D. of Hamburg. According to his interpretation, which essentially agrees with that of West, material for "sadra" may be wool, hair of animals, cotton, hemp, silk, leather and even bark of trees. ("Shayast-ne-Sayast, A Pahlavi Text on Religious Customs, p. 88.)" Another text the "Nirangastan," translated by another Parsi scholar Sohrab Bulsara, is as authoritative as it is explicit. It also lays down that the sacred shirt can lawfully be made "of any material" except raw silk and prepared silk about which opinion is divided. ("Aerpatastan and Nirangastan, p. 418.")

There are other texts fairly known to the Parsis supporting the same view. I hold it superfluous to cite them.

So far therefore, as the very texts acknowledged as sacred by the orthodox are concerned, a "sadra" of khadi or khaddar is as licit or permissible as that of any other fabric including Benares or Surat silk according at least to one authority.

## GANDHI CAP AT FOOTBALL MATCHES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Yesterday evening while the foot-ball match between the R. A. and the K. O. S. B was in progress an incident took place which deserves notice and which, I hope, will serve as a warning to those who go to witness football matches wearing Gandhi caps.

An Anglo-Indian gentleman was sitting on his bicycle and leaning against the wooden hedge surrounding the boundary line, watching the game. A young middle-class Indian (who was wearing a Gandhi cap) who had just come to witness the game came near the hedge where the Anglo-Indian was sitting and leaned against the hedge. The slight shaking of the hedge caused by his weight must have slightly displaced the cyclist's balance (perhaps the balance of his mind also!) and giving the young man a very severe slap on his cheek, he rudely shouted "Jav". The young man remonstrated by asking him not to be so rude. Enraged at this impertinence of the "nigger wearing a damned Gandhi cap" (I am quoting the "gentleman") he repeatedly slapped the young man severely on both the cheeks. The young stalwart, if he had only such an intention, could have easily shown the Anglo-Indian the way to "go to Hell" (I am again quoting the "gentleman") but I am sure, he thought (and rightly too) that he would be lowering the dignity of the Gandhi cap by retaliating. So he coolly walked away perhaps remembering the words "Non-violence is our sheet anchor", much to the amusement of the crowd nearly (which consisted mainly of Anglo-Indians and tommies). This incident may appear to be too trivial to deserve publicity, but in fact it gives conclusive proofs as to the mentality of some of these Anglo-Indians who at times take the law in their own hands and treat Gandhicapwallahs in a most shameful manner.

—Yours, etc.

P. R. A.

Gamdevi, Bombay,
Aug. 22.

# AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIAN PROBLEM.

—:o:—

## MAHATMA GANDHI IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORICAL ANALOGY.

(By HOWARD E. MILLER).

*I

Not long ago an associate remarked to me concerning the lack of intellectual power in the facial expression of the great patriot leader Mahatma Gandhi. "His countenance is very disappointing and one would rarely pick him out as a spiritual and political leader of the Indian masses". This opinion, which portrays the shallow mind of every individual who is moved by mere surface appearance, caused me to reflect over a similar judgment made among European art critics not long ago when the realistic Russian artist Ge-an admirer of the loving Tolstoy—painted his impression of the symbolic historic occurrence of Christ before the Roman procurator, Pontius Pilate. After placing it on exhibition Ge awaited the verdict from the art gathering. Europe was shocked—the painting proved to be very disappointing, especially to the refined tastes of a society that has no eye for realities. The portrayal of the event did not follow the usual interpretation nor the Christ-figure the conventional style, notably the school of Raphael and other mystics. Here stood before the judgment seat a figure having none of the formly beauty; the intellectual gaze: the refined dignity and grace; the beautiful shapely body of some athlete! On the contrary, Ge represented him as a man revolutionary in type, small of stature, thin to the point of almost dissolving into space, fanatical in the wild flash of his eyes, the hair of his head flying in all sorts of directions, uncouth in mannerisms and dirty in raiment. To sum up in a few words—he revealed in his entire appearance a life of spiritual self-discipline, of the hardships and noble self-sacrifice which his wanderings from village to village, oftimes without sleep or food, imposed upon him. Ge gave a true representation of the real Jesus—the martyr who lived amongst the lowest of the low—whose thought of the "soul" and that kingdom which "is not of this world" came first before his toilet material comforts.

**A HISTORIC FIGURE.**

In physical appearance Mahatma Gandhi is just such a type—and the hardships of enclosed prison life has not added to the maintenance of a dignified body. But aside from discussing the impressions which physical appearances always make, let us attempt to analyze the real man who within recent years has made himself a world-historic figure.

I am almost certain that Mahatma Gandhi had no thought of entering the lime-light of world history before deciding to study law in the University of London. that he was quite innocent of the doings of actuality. Born of the soil—which is always alien to city life—he lived a passive and quiet existence in religious and metaphysical contemplation. A deep religious world outlook is always evidenced in peasant types. Living among nature as they do; entering into her bosom, they learn to read her many secrets and become so much a part of her that they fail to be conscious of the hideous struggle that is going on within all mobile life, nor take advantage of it (as those of the city life) for their own selfish gains. Nature does not appear to them "red in tooth and claw." Consequently, they regard her with a friendly and sympathetic attitude. Man in their eyes lives too artificially and hence suffers unnecessary hardship. Thus they advocate the Rosseau doctrine of "A Return to Nature", which might be translated by the following phrase: "A return to the simplicity and purity of being".

**A CONFLICT.**

It is a historical condition of life that types of the soil and those of the city must for ever be alien in spirit—sharing little charity of understanding toward each other, I am and I have been a determined opponent of modern civilisation.... that we must reject the foreign culture which our rulers have brought to our motherland" urged Mahatma Gandhi before a Madras student body.

Here is a most startling fact! The same state of historic pseudomorphoses (and by historic pseudomorphoses is meant—where the existence of an alien culture and civilisation is so massively spread over a land that a younger culture born of that land cannot get its breath—but is constantly crushed Thus instead of rearing its own creative power, it can only learn to hate that distant power with a hatred which grows to be monstrous, which is present to our mind to-day in Russia is supplemented and paralleled by the exactly same condition in India. Nowhere else in history were we able to sense so vividly the conflict existing between two distinct types of people—the peasant of the soil and the polite man of Western petrine society. Ever since the reign of Peter the Great, who introduced by force the iron grey city life of Western Europe with its alien customs and methods of living, has this proposition of city and countryside continued. Even to-day the peasant type can never get away from the soil—and hates with great bitterness, the gigantic artificial city which ofttimes like some anti-christ, lures them away. Entirely unnatural does it seem to him this life of world materialism—with its maddening money-eager cowds—its strange notions of justice—the peculiar mannerisims artifically created to hide our real selves and the noisy mob amusements. All of it is unclean—artificial—unconvincing! Does not Doestoyevaski, that sainted peasant of the soil (whose counterpart is Mahatma Gandhi) hope that some day Petersburg would come to self-destruction? And was not the Russian revolution (the most extraordinary event of the 20th century so much so that I personally advise all Indian students and scholars to make a thorough research study of the happening which disturbed and undermined the entire centre of gravity in traditional thought and feeling) the ultimate fulfilment of the longing to destroy what was called "civilisation" and rebuild society nearer to "Nature"—toward simplicity and purity of being?"

(To Be continued.)

# PATETI!

## EIGHTEEN DAYS' SPIRIT ADORATION.

(BY G. K. N.)

A few days more and a section of the "educated" Parsi community of India will enter on a period of religious ceremonies, somewhat indistinguishable from idolatry 'plus' gourmandising. They will reverently recite, vicariously through their Mobeds, prayers before fire, fed to choking with sandalwood and incense and flower, savory viands and raiments affected by the recently deceased. It is called Farvardegan days. The period is sacred to the adoration of Fravashis. This mysterious species of creatures are not mentioned in the authentic writings of Zoroaster. Their nature has defied philology, linguistics and religious science. They may be cognates of the Hindu 'pitris'. They are supposed to be the souls, or, at any rate the representatives of the dead, who annually re-visit, as Shakespeare would have it, the 'glimpses of the Moon." The period of their sojourn used to be ten days originally. Priestly greed and womens' ignorance have extended the festival to eighteen.

**BARGAINING SPIRIT**

The Fravashis are supposed to be divine messengers. But somehow they betray much that is sordid. They come down in the hope of receiving homage from worshippers, welcoming them with meat and garments in their hands. In return,—the bargaining spirit is never absent from priestly transactions,—they shower blessings on their devotees. The Fravashis or Faroshars in their essential characteristics remind us of poor mundane men, subject to worldly passions, temptations and thirst for revenge. With those who do not adore them they get annoyed and utter something very like malediction. It is, therefore, not so much love of the godly as fear of the diabolic which plunges a large part of the Parsi community at this season into an orgy of hired prayers, wasteful sandal-burning and incidentally ferocious ravages on the digestive system,—all "for the sake of religion dearer than life"

The idolatry or zoolatry rests on one of the Yeshts, condemned by believing and scholarly Parsis and exalted by kindly and lavishly paid non-Parsis. The nature of the document on which the Farwardegan service is reared is repugnant to monotheism. For here are the confessions of God Almighty so recorded, in the Yesht.

"Had not the awful Fravashis of the faithful given help unto me, those animals and men of mine, of which there are such excellent kinds, would not subsist; strength would belong to the Devil, the dominion would belong to the Devil, the material world would belong to the Devil. Between the earth and the sky the immaterial creatures would be harassed by the Devil; between the earth and the sky the immaterial creatures would be smitten by the Devil; and never afterwards would Angra-Mainyu give way to the blows of Spenta-Mainyu."

Verily the Omnipotent is lost in impotent wonder! "How they come to help me, how they bring assistance unto me, the awful Fravashis of the faithful!" These celestial guests of ours break out into terrestrial wrath. For their "will is dreadful against those who vex them" and in battle they break the arms of their foes and haters.

(Continued on next page.)

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

—:o:—

**Peace!**

On the very day that Sjts. Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar were spending five hours, discussing the possibilities of peace with Lord Irwin, the Delhi administration was declaring the Working Committee as unlawful association in its Province. It is clear that the order, coming, as it does, just two days before the Working Committee meeting announced for the 27th, is intended to force the hands of the leaders of the Congress. What is, however, really significant about the order is, that it has been issued as a result of the Chief Commissioner's visit to Simla. Perhaps some of those, who detect intransigeance in every thing that Congress does or omits to do, will be able to explain all this in terms of peace. In the meantime, however, we venture to say again that the challenge to peace does not come from the side of Indians.

**Sir Joseph Kay Vindicated.**

In a statement issued on behalf of the Brady Mills, Sir Joseph Kay says "They have a preponderance of Indian capital and an overwhelming majority of Indian shareholders, to whom, as Managing Agents, we have both legal and moral obligations." We heartily congratulate Sir Joseph on this admirable and fearless exhibition of a sense of duty which a businessman owes to India. His attitude is all the more commendable in view of the opposition of his compatriots who are shouting against the Congress terms in the name of principle, ignoring all the while the vital principle of responding to the perfectly just sentiments of a people amongst whom they live and from whom they derive all their wealth. Sir Jose will also be gratified to find that vindication of his position has come even from such a quarter as the "Manchester Guardian."

**Progress Of Turkey.**

In the course of a press interview at Peshawar, Mr. Ghulam Jilani Khan, who was till recently Afghan Minister at Angora, paid a remarkable tribute to the marvellous progress that Turkey had made and was still making. Turks, he affirmed, were good Muslims, followed all the tenets of Islam, gathered in thousands at mosques and observed the Ramzan. He denied that they had demolished mosques but admitted that some that were considered superfluous were closed. It may be bad to close mosques, but to allow them to remain in disuse is much worse. There are hundreds of mosques in India which suffer from neglect or disuse. Would it not be better to utilise them for educational purposes to the great benefit of Musalamans? Mr. Ghulam Jilani Khan also bore witness to the results of the emancipation of women, results that were beyond expectation and he could not help contrasting them with Muslim women in India, who, thanks mainly to the evil effects of the Purdah, were "a useless burden to the community hampering its progress." Turkey teaches a lesson that Indian Musalmans must learn if they desire progress.

## *CHARKA.*

—:o:—

Many a song the Charka knows,
Sweet as honey, soft as rose,
Is the tune that jilting goes,—
Humanity, humanity.

Many a wrong it sets aright;
Some may scoff.—Them despite,
Many a battle it doth fight
'Gainst poverty, grim poverty.
Many a joy and many a thrill
From it flow; and louder still,
Rings a chorus, shrill, more shrill
Prosperity, prosperity.

Many a right it doth adjust,
Boldly facing sordid lust,
Holding high its one great trust
Liberty, sweet Liberty,
—"Sevika."

# "We Cannot Be Expected To Be Coerced"

—:o:—

## SASSOON MILLS CHIEF JIBS AT CONGRESS DEMAND FOR WRITTEN DECLARATION

## "THEY ARE OUT TO EXPROPRIATE NON-INDIAN CONCERNS"

The following statement has been made to the press by Mr. Albert Raymond, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd.

As is well-known, negotiations had taken place between Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Chairman of the Millowners' association on points connected with the industry. As far as I know, there was no deputation appointed by the Association, but Mr. Mody invited two Indian members of the committee to acompany him.

Everyone realised that the object that the Pandit had in view was:—

(1) To prevent exploitation of the consumer of Swadesri cloth;

(2) to render the industry predominently Indian as far as possible:

(3) to help indigenous institutions such as banking, insurance, supplies of stores, etc., as far as possible.

Negotiations were carried on in a spirit of fair-mindedness and common sense. Pandit Motilal even allowing that in certain special cases Mills that had less than 75 per cent. Indian Shareholders might be termed Swadeshi. The Pandit realised the difficulties of individual cases and showed a readiness for compromise.

The Millowners' Association were prepared to meet the Pandit as far as possible on these lines, and I have no doubt that had matters continued to be in the hands of the Pandit, we would today have been working happily together

"THROWING DISCRETION TO THE WINDS."

Unfortunately, the Congress party contains within itself a disruptive section; and it is this element that, to my mind, soon after the Pandit's arrest, got working, and throwing descretion to the winds, summarily classified the Mills in India as Swadeshi and non-Swadeshi, without reference to the Millowners' Association. An element of coercion has been introduced into their scheme and a bias has been shown which leads one to feel that they are out to exropriate non-Indian concerns.

It is difficult for the man in the street to understand how else to interpret the dictum of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in their recent booklet, where after classifying the Indian Mills into various groups, they labelled 56 Mills as banned in the following terms:—

"Mills using Indian Yarn and more than 75 per cent of whose shareholders are Indians, but being managed by foreigners are under ban."

These Mills were, therefore, singled out because they were managed by foreigners even though 75 per cent of the shareholders were Indian.

BIAS.

Realising, I suppose, the far reaching and ruinous effect of this move on Indians and non-Indians alike, and the resultant clamour that it has given rise to in Indian commercial circles most affected by it, the Boycott Committee have now thought of applying an acid test to all the agents of the banned Mills in the shape of demanding a written declaration to give up trading in foreign piece-goods for so long as they are the Managing Agents of their Mills.

They are not making this a National question in that any Mill refusing to sign this undertaking, is considered as working against the National cause. It is significant that none of the Swadeshi group of Mills in India has been asked to sign this undertaking and it is my belief none will be asked for the simple reason that it will lead to many of them refusing to do so when it is presented in the form of a demand, or boycott in the alternative, and that is exactly our attitude.

This has now been made the pivot upon which will depend whether the ban will or will not be lifted. The other half dozen conditions, I take it, are left in abeyance until the require undertaking is out of the way.

(WERE CONGRESS AWARE THAT—?)

I would like to ask whether, before putting on the ban, the Congress were aware of how many of the 56 Mills on the Black-list traded even in a yard of foreign cloth? Have they also ascertained before proceeding to boycott, how many of the concerns had totally closed down their Imports establishments, as is the case with us?

Why this insistence on a written undertaking? Simply because, having published their ukase, every one that comes within its purview must submit or be prepared to go out of business.

The movement to promote Swadeshism is laudable and perfectly legitimate, but I venture to ask whether it can be brought about by means that congress are adopting.

"IS THE CONGRESS INFALLIBLE"

There is a popular belief however that anyone who opposes Congress in any way is an enemy to the National movement. Is the Congress so infallible that it can do no wrong? And is it a misdemenour if any one points out where and how it is wrong?

Here is where the real difficulty arises. Where we differ with Congress is not in its National aspirations with which we sympathise, but in some of its methods. Coming back to the deadlock in question, where we would have been willing and ready to fall in, as far as practicable, with any scheme for the furthering of Swadeshism based on reasonableness and mutual goodwill, we cannot be expected to be coerced and browbeaten. No one can.

"SPEAK UP INDIAN MERCHANTS!"

The majority of the Indian mercantile community who have so far supported Congress wholeheartedly should realise when Congress is taking a wrong turning, and should have the courage to tell it so even to the point of withdrawing their support. Their guiding star should be what is for the ultimate good of the country and not what the Congress want to be whether it is right or not Merchants must realise where the National cause is likely to be injured and give it the right course instead of blindly following Congress behests. However this may be calculated to work out in politics, it will not work in business, for it is impossible to contend against inexorable economic laws —A. P.

## PATETI!

(Continued from page 6)

They come to a man's help provided only "they have not been hurt by him, they have been rejoiced by him, they have not been harmed nor offended." Worship is offered to the Fravashis "of the tame animals; those of the wild animals; those of the animals that live in the waters; those of the animals that live under the ground; those of the flying ones 'ad nauseum'."

At one time the Parsi purists, superficially influenced by the Christianity of their rulers, used to shovel these irrationalities on the broad shoulders of the Hindus. Our pure religion, they sermonized, had nothing of this Devil worship in Iran; it is by coming in contact with the Hindus alone that we have acquired it. Anyone can fly and see for himself the same superstitions rampant there as here. We learn of it from pro-Zoroastrian authors like Thaalabi from whom long ago I gave the relevant extracts, since used by some without, of course, acknowledgement. They are deservedly stigmatized as 'khurafat' or things preposterous. None but the Magian priest is answerable for this.

AN OLD CUSTOM.

The observance of the Farwardegan days is a pretty old custom. A Sasanian monarch refused to transact business with Byzantium or start on a journey because of the sacred visit of the spirits, or deputies of the dead, on a holiday jaunt here below.

Is this usage essential to Zoroastrianism? It is not. It is a foreign and idolatrous intrusion. Had the priests no finger in the pie it would have fallen into desuetude. It pays and so is propped up. An important connected ritual is the practice of auracular confessions. These at one time were regularly observed among the Zoroastrians. They were a twin custom with the repetitions of 'patets' or confessions of sins, whence our term 'pateti' or day of confession of sins. The lists enumerate all imaginable transgressions. It is a daily ritual with many,—this murmuring of a horrid penal code. But to-day the history of forgotten confessions is unknown save to the priests who have acquired their learning in the school of reformers. We are reminded of it by the excellent work of Dr. Jehangir C. Tavadia, B.A., Ph.D. on the 'Licit and Illicit.' The rite of confession on 'pateti' and ordinary days was dropped by the priest because it did not pay. The eighteen days' ritual, on the other hand, is the most lucrative one.

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LONDON, Aug. 25.

Warsaw.—Pilsudski has formed the Cabinet.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—While the settlement of Lille cotton textile strike was effected at the end of last week wool workers of Roubaix and Tourcoing to-day rejected employers' proposals and voted for the continuation of strike.—Reuter.

## DEMONSTRATION BEFORE MERCHANTS' FIRM

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### Sequel To Incident Near Ry. Booking Office.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, August 25.

At the Railway Goods Booking Office, on Saturday at 3 p.m. goods belonging to the Anglo-Siam Corporation tthe Eastern Express Company, brought for despatch, were refused entry by picketers who suspected that the goods belonged to Indian Merchants. The parties requisitioned police aid. A posse of 20 policemen led by two sergeants and two sub-inspectors arrived at the scene, who on arrival formed a cordon round the volunteers, and bodily removed the volunteers lying in front of a camel cart and blocking its passage. Thus, thwarted, about 500 people, who had collected there, proceeded to the kothis of Fatehchand Madangopal and Pokardas Dwarkadas (who were considered to be the original consignors) and made demonstrations there, for the whole day.

This morning lady volunteers picketted their shop with the result that it could not be opened. They were thus obliged to submit to the arbitration of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, who called off picketing.

Captain Dr. Dudani and Sjt. Parsram, President and secretary respectively of the Larkana Satyagraha Committee, who were arrested under section 117 I. P. C. were sentenced, each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

## "BANDE MATARAM."

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### Asked To Make Fresh Declaration.

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The "Bande Mataram", which intended to publish pictures in Sunday editions, has been asked by the Deputy Commissioner to make a fresh declaration for the same.—Free Press.

## LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

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### The Question Of Jurisdiction.

LAHORE, August 25.

The petition filed on behalf of Mr. Kishorilal, accused in the Conspiracy Case, objecting to the jurisdiction of the Special Tribunal trying the case, came up for consideration.

The President enquired how the tribunal could go into the question of jurisdiction which was based on the Ordinance under which the tribunal was constituted. Mr. Kapur, the counsel, said that the sole question was to decide whether the Ordinance constituting the Tribunal was 'ultra vires' of the Governor-General or not, and if it was held that it was, there could be no difficulty in adopting the proper course.

Justice Abdul Quadir asked how the Court can hold it as not properly constituted. Counsel replied that every Court can question the jurisdiction to try the case under any provision of law and validity of law under which it is constituted. The tribunal can question the Ordinance constituting it and whether laying of special powers for trial of the case is "ultra vires" or not. The Judges, after mutual consultation, declined to go into the question of jurisdiction and the President declared that they will give reasons later.

Mr. Kapur submitted that the accused in the Borstal Jail were not allowed interview with Bhagat Singh and that he understood that the tribunal has ordered that all facilities should be allowed. Justice Hilton said that they had no jurisdiction over jail administration.

After recording the evidence of a few witnesses the case was adjourned for to-morrow.—Free Press.

## TRANSFER TO ANOTHER DISTRICT

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### Midnapur Accused's Application Rejected.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Before Justice Graham and S. K. Ghose application was moved on behalf of Kunja Bhakta and 39 others against whom proceedings are now pending before the Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore Sadar on various charges, for transfer outside the district on the ground "that for some time past there has been prevailing a strong political movement in the whole district of Midnapore, that the District Magistrate along with almost all Deputy Magistrates taking judicial work are actively participating with Police in putting down the said movement" and "that Magistrates have so much identified themselves with the police that they cannot try any case with open unprejudiced and independent judicial mind." Their Lordships refused to interfere and summarily rejected the application.

## FLOOD SITUATION IMPROVING.

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### Refugees Slowly Returning.

KARACHI, Aug. 25.

The latest report of the Commissioner in Sind regarding Sind Floods says:—The danger threatening Kandiaro town is practically past. Water crossed Naushahro Road near Phul. Efforts are being made to lead the water into the sandy regions near Bandhi. Bhour flood has considerably subsided at source. Flood water has now reached the road from Bhiria to Nausharo. On the right bank of the Indus various cuts in canals have been successfully carried out by the ponding up water has caused rise in the level of water in the surrounding villages protected by ring of bunds and is now causing anxiety.

THE FURTHEST LIMIT.

Northern floods are believed to have reached the furthest limit. Further damage is unlikely. The flood water is lying along north western canal for several miles. The river level at Bukkur on 23rd August was 11.7 feet, but heavy upcountry rains will bring it to 13 feet in the three days, increasing the danger of further flooding.

The breaches in Sita and Magsi bund have closed resulting in bursting of Nara canal in two places on the left bank after being successfully held for three days. The head waters of this flood have now reached Manchar lake. Refuges from Shikarpur are slowly returning. Scarcity of fodder has caused a sharp rise in price. Free feeding arrangements in Sukkur were discontinued on 20th. Floods are not expected completely to subside till September 15.—A. P.

### COMILLA CONVICTIONS.

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COMILLA, Aug. 22.

Mr. N. C. Sen, Sub-Divisional (Sadar), has delivered judgment in the case against Phanindra Mohan Nag, pleader, and Pulin Behari Gupta, secretary of the Congress Committee. Both have been convicted under Sections 188 and 117 and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.—A. P.

### Bagerhat Student Convicted.

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BAGERHAT, Aug. 22.

Subodh Kumar Roy, son of Basu Amrita Lal Roy, pleader and vice-president of the Bagerhat H. E. School, was arrested and convicted yesterday on a charge of picketing the school. He was sentenced by the Second Officer of Bagerhat to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A .P.

### Amraoti Leaders Get 18 Months R. I.

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AMRAOTI, Aug. 26.

Mr. Parasharpant Bedekar, War Minister, was sentenced to one year and a half R. I. yesterday under Sec. 117 I.P.C.

Seth Radhakisanji, a member of the War Council, was also sentenced to one year and a half R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 1 year's R. I.

The Police, it is reported, realised Rs. 1,000 as fine at Dhanera in Morshi Taluk.—Free Press.

## LEADER OF DIBRUGARH.

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### B. Khemani Convicted Of Picketing.

DIBRUGARH, Aug. 22.

Bilasrai Khemani, a prominent Congress worker and the leader of the Congress movement in Dibrugarh, who was arrested on the 15th instant was tried in the local jail by Mr. A. G. Patton, the District Magistrate.

Khemani was convicted and sentenced under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo one month's additional rigorous imprisonment.

Khemani declined to take part in the proceedings, but stated that, as he considered the Magistrate to be the complainant in the case, he did not think the latter was competent to try him.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said that he did not want to be severe with the accused, but, as the sentences passed previously on the picketers had not helped to stop their unlawful activities, he felt constrained to give a deterrent punishment.—A. P.

### Nagpur Arrests & Convictions

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(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 26.

Sjt. Nimgaonker will lead a party of 300 including ladies from Hingane to the adjoining forests to offer Satyagraha. The Forest Laws were broken at Arvi, Talegaon, Kharangana, Karanja, Wardhmaneri and Sirphutni. Yesterday 14 arrests were made at Arvi and 24 at Talegaon. Four college students were arrested under Section 117. 21 volunteers including two Congress reporters who left Bhandara to offer Satyagraha were arrested immediate while leaving the town 16 local volunteers were convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday. Four were fined Rs. 50 as additional punishment and one was fined Rs. 25 or one month's further rigorous imprisonment in default.

A theft is reported to have taken place on Friday last at Messrs. Billimoria and Co., Nagpur's greatest liquor shop. The estimated sum stolen is Rs. 9,000. A former servant is arrested in this connection.

### Head Mistress Resigns.

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COMILLA, Aug. 22.

Miss L. Chanda, head mistress of the Comilla Faizennessa Girls' High English (Government) School has resigned her post as a protest against the "repressive" measures adopted by the Government in dealing with the civil disobedience movement.

Miss Chanda has served the school for 12 years. During the last summer vacation she went to Sabarmati Ashram and stayed there for a couple of days.—A.P.

### CALCUTTA PICKETERS JAILED.

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(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Pareshnath Batabyal and two other picketers were sentenced to six months' rigorous by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Howrah for picketing Ganja shop at Domjur.

Monindra Bhusan Bannerjee and another were sentenced to six months rigorous by same magistrate under section 158 J.P.C.; two others arrested in the same connection were released.

## KANARA BREAKS FOREST LAWS

### Women Take Leading Part.

(From A Correspondent.)

KUMPTA, Aug. 26.

Yesterday the whole Kanara district broke forest laws in Kumta proper; 200 women, 400 men, 200 Vanars broke forest laws in local forest. Fuel was carried back in a two-furlong procession women taking a leading part. Forest Satyagrahis from surrounding villages brought forest booty and joined procession. Even in villages women took a leading part. Six Forest Satyagrahis in Bargi village, five at Hegde were arrested, they were taken in procession to the police thana where they surrendered. Kumta Satyagrahis sold their booty by public auction amidst great enthusiasm. After that Mr. Sharma, Captain of volunteers, thanked Kumta people especially the women for their response to the country's call. Arrests are daily made in Sirsi, Siddapu and Ankola talukas.

Mr. Vasudevrao Dhakapa, leading merchant of Sirsi, was sentenced to one and a half month's simple imprisonment, for default of payment of Rs. 200 fine, and 85 others to various terms.

REPRESSION IN BELLARY.

Twenty one persons at Kottur in Kundalgi taluk have been convicted to various terms of imprisonment varying from 4-1/2 to 11 months' R. I. for cutting palm trees. 11 more are undergoing trial for the same offence at Harapanahalli.

Five persons have been arrested at Harasikatte in Siddapur Taluka in connection with breaking of forest laws.

On the 21st inst. about 100 villagers of Malekal in Sirsi Taluka broke forest laws. The forest officers were present throughout. None have been arrested so far.

20 students of Edward High School at Ankola have suspended their studies and come forward to serve their country.

### 1000 OFFER FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

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### Six Volunteers Arrested

ANKOLA, Aug. 26.

Yesterday afternoon 1,000 people marched to offer forest satyagraha. At the entrance to the forest they were stopped and ordered to disperse by the Police Superintendent, who was accompanied by 100 constables armed with lathis. On their refusal to disperse, the police made a cordon round them. The satyagrahis squatted on the road singing national songs. At nine o'clock all were arrested but released; and the police withdrew. Afterwards the people entered the forest and cut down trees and broke the Forest laws.

Six volunteers were arrested.

In other centres more than 8,000 people participated in the Satyagraha.—Free Press.

## MARTIAL LAW NOT JUSTIFIED.

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### Defence Arguments At High Court.

### HABEAS CORPUS APPLICATION FOR SHOLAPUR PRISONERS.

Further hearing was resumed on Tuesday before the Full Bench at the High Court of the application filed by Chanappa Shantirappa and ten other persons praying for writ of Habeas Corpus on the ground that their sentences by the Sholapur martial law tribunal were illegal.

Mr. G. N. Thakore who with Mr. T. N. Wallavalkar appared for the applicants said that the Ordinance contemplated the functioning of the ordinary criminal courts and the High Court had juridiction to revise the convictions under the Letters Patent and the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Blackwell suggested that they could not be regarded as ordinary criminal courts, for was it not because the civil authorities could not function that the Martial Law was proclaimed?

LIBERTY OR TRIED ACCORDING TO ORDINARY LAW.

Mr. Thakore replied that every indication on the record was to the effect that the courts were in effect functioning. The regulations issued on the 13th May provided that every other offence except the new offences created by the regulations would be tried by the ordinary criminal courts. It was apparent in the Ordinance that his subject should get a fair trial in the ordinary courts. The Ordinance came into force from May 15, and therefore it could not apply to nine out of the 11 cases in this application who were convicted on 13 and 14th. The validating clause did not operate in these cases, but in respect of these, on retrospective effect had been wrongly given to the Ordinance.

Under these circumstances, counsel submitted that the applicants should be set at liberty or tried according to the ordinary law. It was on the other side to prove that the Ordinance was validly issued, that the condition under section 72 of the Government of India Act were fulfilled, and that the prisoners were legally detained. The conditions that would validate the Ordinance were that an emergency had arisen at Sholapur, and that the Ordinance was necessary for the peace and good Government of any part of British India.

A MATTER OF FACT, NOT OPINION.

On the point of emergency, Mr. Thakore submitted that the affidavit of the District Magistrate in regard to the situation at Sholapur was worthless in the absence of independent evidence to test it. Merely because a riot took place, that could not justify the proclamation of the Ordinance. Their Lordships had to decide the validiay of the Ordinance on a matter of fact, and not on mere opinion.

NO EMERGENCY AT SHOLAPUR.

Counsel submitted that the conditions that would justify the Ordinance under Government of India Act had not arisen at Sholapur. He therefore challenged the legality of the Ordinance. Even on the facts given by the District Magistrate in his affidavit an emergency had not arisen to justify the Ordinance. There was no doubt rioting at two places on 8th May and armed police had to disperse the rioters. But it was the indiscriminate firing that day that was the real reason for provoking the mobs to burn the police chowkis.

Mr. Justice Blackwell—"A state of war against the authorities existed."

NO CALL FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. Thakore said that it was merely a riot. There was no rioting on the succeeding days, and the mere presence of the military would have been sufficient to maintain order. Magistrate could have used the military, and there was no necessity for the extreme step of declaring martial law. After the 8th there were no riots, the courts were functioning as usual, and people were going about their work as usual. How, then could there be any justification for Martial Law? He (counsel) was prepared to adduce evidence of respectable people to show that the situation was not such as to necessitate Martial Law.

ILLEGAL DETENTION

Concluding his arguments Mr. Thakore said that the Civil Courts were functioning at the time of the Martial Law, and there was no necessity for separate military tribunals. After peace was restored, nobody had a right to keep anybody in detention except by an order of a properly constituted court.

Mr. Karandikar of Satara then addressed the Court on behalf of Ramchandra Shankar Rajvade, one of the applicants who was sentenced by the Martial Law Tribunal to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine. He was charged with evading arrest and committing an act which was prejudicial to public safety. He was alleged to have distributed, contrary to the regulations, copies of a Marathi Weekly "Karma Yogi" of which he was the editor and publisher.

His sentence, counsel submitted, was illegal under the Ordinance and beyond all proportions contemplated by any law.

On behalf of four other applicants, Messrs. S. B. Jathar, and G. S. Mulgaonker, then addressed the Court.

OFFENCE IN POLICE CUSTODY.

Mr. G. B. Chitale then argued on behalf of another applicant Shrikishen Laxman Sharda, the Marwari money-lender and merchant who is sentenced to death in the Sholapur police murder case.

Mr. Chitale said that his client was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 by the Martial Law Tribunal for an "offence committed on the 14th May. But he was in police custody the previous day, i.e., on May 13, and subsequently he was handed over to the military, as stated by the District Magistrate in the proceedings of the police murder case. He was thus alleged to have committed an offence when he was in custody. How could it be? This was an anamoly, said counsel.

CASE FOR THE CROWN.

The Advocate General then argued on behalf of the Crown. He submitted that under the English Common Law, the High Court had no jurisdiction over the cases tried by the military authorities. Nor could the High Court issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Further, the sentences having been validated by a clause in the Ordinance, it could not be contended that there was any illegal detention.

Proceeding, the Advocate General submitted that if there was no right for the ordinary courts to interfere with the sentences during the time of the Martial Law, then at no other time not even after Martial Law ceased, could that power exist.

VICEROY'S CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

As regards the emergency that would justify the proclamation of Martial Law, the Viceroy was the sole judge on the point. He had the sole discretion to issue such an Ordinance for the peace and good government of any part of British India. In doing so, he acted not only on the information supplied to him, but also on certain confidential information which could not be disclosed.

The Advocate General had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

### Khandwa "Dictator" Arrested

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(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Aug. 28.

Mr. S. M. Agarkar, "Dictator" of Khandwa War Council, and Pandit B. L. Tivali, Vice-President, District Congress Committee, were arrested this morning under the Incitement to Police Act of 1922. A large gathering of townspeople followed them in procession upto the Jail Road. The case comes off to-morrow.

## BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

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Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President B. P. C. C. left for Delhi on Tuesday at 1 p.m. to attend the meeting of the A. I. Working Committee. While she is away Mr. P. R. Lele, Vice-President, will exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the President. In case she is arrested at Delhi, she has nominated Mr. P. R. Lele as her successor.

## WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

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### Speculation In Delhi.

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DELHI, Aug. 26.

Speculation is rife over the notification by the Chief Commissioner and anxious enquiries were made this morning at the Congress Committee's Office about further developments, but nothing definite was ascertained.

Of the twelve members of the Congress Working Committee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs V. J. Patel, Deep Narain, Mathurdas and Srimati Kamala Nehru and Hansa Mehta and also the Punjab members are expected.

The question of Indian mills with reference to foreign cloth boycott and the Patel Committee Report are among the important topics that are expected to be discussed by the Committee.—Free Press.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

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## Shorts Covering And Western Buying.

### "BUY A BALE" MOVEMENT ADVOCATED.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market established a rise of one dollar per bale on short covering and buying by Western operators of New Orleans. This buying was chiefly influenced by the declaration of the Federal Farm Board to advance 90 per cent of market value on cotton to the co-operative marketing societies. This statement had a good effect on the trade and long term buying by mills is also increasing. Soon after the breaking up of the Great European War when prices of American cotton declined in the neighbourhood of 7 cents, a movement to buy one bale by every man interested in cotton trade was started to save the market from a further decline. Similar movement "Buy a Bale" is advocated now in the South. The collective effect of these activities is responsible for partially removing the effect of hedge selling.

CROP CONDITION.

However, according to the latest cable it is understood that the crop is making a favourable progress. Conditions in the Eastern Belt are excellent and while heat is said to cause some shedding in the Western and Central Belts, occasional showers of rains are saving the situation from anxiety. Winter and Spring rains were adequate in Texas and Oklahoma. Later on absence of rains in these sections promoted the growth of tape root and plants are now able enough to stand excessive heat without any alarming damage. This state of the growing crop gives hopes that the supplies of raw cotton for the present season will be adequate even making fair provision for improvement in the textile trade.

ONE BULLISH FACTOR.

There is only one factor which counts for bullish activity namely the low level of prices. Last season the average price was 16½ cents per lb. while to-day prices are 5 cents down. It remains to be seen whether this decline fully discounts, the present outlook of the crop and poor trade conditions.

SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

There was a large short interest in the market which appears to us, the chief source of demand. A portion of this unprotected interest is covered up and to that extent the technical situation has weakened. In the meantime operations will be guided according to the nature of weather, but the amount of hedge selling is bound to increase and the market will be called upon to absorb the same. We see nothing in the situation to bull cotton at the moment and while we look for further low level, sales on buidges for quick turns are advisable.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 to 12 points on lower Liverpool quotations. This level proved to be the lowest for the day and steady demand gradually hardened prices. Offerings were well absorbed and the improving tendency of prices was maintained throughout the day and the market closed at a rise of 20 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 20 points to 11.45c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points to 10.90c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 1 point. There were some irregular prices changes after the opening of the session, but later on increased selling influenced by reports in Texas resulted in a further decline. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling spot cotton prices were reduced by 7 points to 6.41d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points with October 5.33 and January 5.39. Increased selling pressure resulted in a decline of 18 to 15 points in Egyptian futures. Spot Sakellaridis prices declined 20 points to 10.50c.

TEXTILE TRADE IN U. S. A.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the folowing cable from Mr. Garside:—

"Sales of cloth by Mills of America have been somewhat below production in the aggregate during the past two weeks, but cloth buyers in America are showing their increased confidence in current prices by buying more distant deliveries.

Mill margin on standard cloth in America have slightly widened than a month ago but much narrower than a year ago. Activity of Spinning and Weaving Mills of America is just about maintained.

Activity of Spinning and Weaving Mills of foreign countries is decreasing slowly."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 11.39 plus 19

New York October Lowest 11.09 —11.

New York December Highest 11.50 (close)

New York December Lowest 11.20 (opening).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Scattered rains Texas, beneficial locally only."

Reuter:—

Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on covering by shorts and New Orleans buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 11.39 plus 19 |
| December | 11.65 plus 19 |
| Middling Spot | 11.45 plus 20 |

N. Y. COTTON CONTRACTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 11.15 plus 19 |
| December | 11.50 plus 18 |
| January | 11.65 plus 19 |
| March | 11.56 plus 20 |
| May | 11.71 plus 13 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 11.14 plus 18 |
| January | 11.39 plus 16 |
| Middling Spot | 10.90 plus 18 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 64,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| August | | 6.08—03 |
| September | | 5.97—03 |
| October | 5.99 | 5.98—03 |
| November | | 5.95—03 |
| December | | 6.00—03 |
| January | 6.06 | 6.04—03 |
| February | | 6.07—02 |
| March | 6.15 | 6.13—02 |
| April | | 6.15—02 |
| May | 6.23 | 6.21—02 |
| June | | 6.23—02 |
| July | 6.29 | 6.27—02 |
| August | | 6.30—02 |
| January | | 6.44— |
| Middling Spot | | 6.41—07 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinde, Fully Good | 3.30—10 |
| Scinde, Fine | 3.55—10 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 3.65 —10 |
| Bengal, Good | 3.05—10 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 3.30—10 |
| Bengal, Fine | 3.55—10 |
| Oomra, Good | 3.30—10 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 3.60—10 |
| Oomra, Superfine | 3.90—10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 4.00—10 |
| Broach, Fine | 4.25—10 |
| Broach, Superfine | 4.50—10 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| November | 9.37—13 |
| December | 9.50 —15 |
| January | 9.55—15 |
| March | 9.71—13 |
| May | 9.92—20 |
| July | 10.03—19 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 25.

Silver.—China bought. Small offerings. Market is quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 16 7/16 |
| Forward | 16 7/16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, Aug. 25.

Interest day to day Loans 1 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 2 per cent

Bank Bills, 3 months 2 1/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2 15/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on Berlin | 20.39 |
| T T London on Amsterdam | 12.08 3/4 |
| T T London on Brussels | 34.84 |
| T T London on Madrid | 41.67 |
| T T London on Milan | 92.99 |
| T T London on Berne | 25.05 |
| T T London on Paris | 123.73 |
| T T London on Prague | 164.12 |

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lbs cargoes Aug|Sept sellers 35

Barletta Russo, per 61 1/2 lbs cargoes, Aug|Sept sellers 34/6

Wheat South Australian, Parcels Afloat sellers 36

Wheat Choice White Karachi: Parcels Sept sellers 35/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt Sept|Dec sellers 30

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt Jany|April sellers 28 1 1/2

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Memphis, Aug. 25. 8 p.m.

Light rains Texas and Oklahoma. Temperatures about normal. Forecast Entire Belt partly cloudy.

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

In response to overnight firm advices from American Exchanges, the local forward cotton market opened at Rs. 212/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. Commission houses and local operators supported the market and owing to scarcity of sellers prices advanced. Liverpool opening cables were firm and prices improved to Rs. 216/. At this level there was some liquidation and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. at under:—

Broach A/M. 215/8

Oomra D/J. 186

Bengal D/J. 157

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | Arjankhimji Arvi | | 175 |
| 75 | Bussan & Co. | Rajkot | 172 |
| 115 | Do. | Vambori | 172 |
| 215 | Do. | Jaora | 178 |
| 100 | Do. | Dakor | 200 |
| 60 | Do. | Bhawanimandi | 176 |
| 49 | Do. | Banusa | 177 |
| 200 | Do. | Shegaon | 177 |
| 200 | G G Kesha & Co | Chandur | 177 |
| 115 | Do. | Munabadar | 198 |
| 200 | Do. | Amraoti | 176 |
| 124 | Nisho & Co. | Ujjain | 176 |
| 100 | Aboobakar & Co. | Malarkotla | 161 |
| 100 | Do. | Wardha | 180 |

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bengal 157 D/J.

Broach 213 A/M.

Oomra 183 D/J.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | 197 | 194 | 190 | 185 |
| P. A. | 207 | 204 | 200 | 195 |
| K. V. | 199 | 196 | 192 | 187 |
| Dholera | 198 | 195 | 191 | 186 |
| Kalajin | 200 | 197 | 193 | 186 |
| Cutch | 205 | 202 | 198 | 193 |
| Surat | 287 | 284 | 280 | 275 |
| Rajpipla | 274 | 271 | 267 | 262 |
| Navsari | 292 | 289 | 285 | 280 |

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| November | 131.80 plus 4.40 |
| February | 128.80 plus 3.40 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach | 190/195 |
| Bengal | 150/162 |
| Mathia | 166/171 |
| Khandeish | 168/173 |
| Akola-Khamgaon | 169/174 |
| Nagpur-Wardha | 173/183 |
| Barsi/Kurduwadi | 165/170 |
| Jalna-Aurangabad | 168/173 |
| Nagar-Vambori | 165/171 |
| Purna-Parbani | 169/174 |
| Khandwa-Sanavad | 170/176 |
| Indore-Ujjain | 172/180 |
| Miraj.Sangli | 217/225 |
| Commpta | 215/230 |
| Tirupur-Cambodia | 260/295 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

| F. B. Bales. | 1930-31. | 1929-30. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 25-8-30 | 454000 | 311000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 25-8-30 | 41000 | 27000 |
| Exports to date 25-8-30 | 206000 | 169000 |
| Stock at Ports 22-8-30 | 1721000 | 546000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 22-8-30 | 544000 | 184000 |
| Stock Liverpool 22-8-30 | 780000 | 348000 |
| Visible Supply 22-8-30 | 3158000 | 1594000 |
| Quantity in Sight 22-8-30 | 454000 | 426000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 22-8-30 | 385000 | 586000 |

GOLD & SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold Ready | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| Mint Gold, 1st Settlement | 21 | 7 | 3 |
| Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement | 21 | 7 | 9 |
| Silver, Ready | 46 | 7 | 0 |
| Silver, 1st Settlement | 46 | 5 | 0 |
| Silver, 2nd Settlement | 46 | 1 | 0 |

THE TATA OIL MILLS' Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 439/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Central India | 240 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 121 |
| Rajputana | 72 |
| Comota-Dharwar | 159 |
| Western-Northerns | 264 |
| Egyptians | 359 |
| Cotton | 1,215 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 13,532 |
| Linseed | 7,661 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 41 |
| Gingellyseeds | 483 |
| Poppyseeds | 115 |
| Groundnuts | 4,837 |
| Castorseeds | 6,907 |
| Rice | 5,350 |
| Myrabolams | 184 |
| Cottonseeds | 1,095 |
| Mowraseeds | 319 |
| Gram | 1,797 |
| Joowar | 1,450 |
| Maize | 30 |
| Barley | 573 |
| Bajree | 821 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 587 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Feeling Still Bearish.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The weekly summary received by Reuter is as under:—

"There has been a moderate Spot demand. In the futures section there has been a rather larger amount of business done on some buying in anticipation of some recovery should weather conditions change. In view, however, of the continued bad state of the Textile trade, and persistent hedge selling, prices have again fallen, and the market on the whole is still bearish.

The Egyptian section is still being almost entirely governed by the American."

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARN.

—:o:—

Lack Of Confidence.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The weekly summary of the Manchester Cotton cloth and yarn cable received by Reuter is as under:

Cloth: Although there is still a lack of confidence in current values, more interest is being displayed, and a rather better feeling is prevailing. The situation in India is still discouraging, but some business has been reported. Enquiries from China and the Near East have increased, but the turnover on the whole is still without much expansion.

Yarns: Both American and Egyptian spinners have been adopting a rather steadier tone, but business remains unimportant.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 26.

| In full-pressed Bales | 2 Days | Since 1st September. This year. | This year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | ... | | 294,882 |
| Central India | 240 | | 409,648 |
| Barsi & Nagar | ... | | 261,804 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | ... | | 93,161 |
| Berar | ... | | 731,153 |
| Central Provinces | ... | | 406,227 |
| Total Oomras | 240 | | 2,1968.75 |
| Dholera | ... | | 198,734 |
| N. W. Provinces | 121 | | 139,858 |
| Rajputana | 72 | | 58,076 |
| Sind-Punjab | ... | | 152,741 |
| Broach | ... | | 286,479 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 159 | | 159,391 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 264 | | 69,555 |
| Cocoanada | ... | | 103 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | | 44,747 |
| Persian | ... | | 704 |
| American | ... | | 15,596 |
| Egyptian and African | 359 | | 146,235 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | ... | | 858 |
| Total | 1,215 | | 3,469,952 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | 1st Sept. to 21st Aug. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 4,902 | 964,542 |
| Japan & China | 8,005 | 1585,954 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 25,020 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 140,354 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 51,722 |
| Total | 12,907 | 2.767,592 |

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 26.

Castorseeds: Delibery September Openins Rs. 43/14; Highest Rs. 43/15; Lowest Rs. 43/3/6; Closing Rs. 43/10

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed Calcutta, ton Aug|Sept sellers £17-10-0

Linseed Calcutta, ton Sept|Oct sellers £17-10-0.

Linseed La Plata, C I F, ton, Aug|Sept sellers £15-2-6

Linseed Bombay, Aug|Sept sellers £18-0-0.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/8 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 15/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.

One month 2 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six months 3 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Banw of India rate 5 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

October close at s 7/1 3/4d up 1/4d.

December close at s 7-2 1/2d up 1/8d.

March close at s 7/3 1/2d up 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

September per bushel dol. 89 down 3/8

December per bushel dol 93 7/8 down 5/8

March per bushel dol 98 3/8 down 1/2d.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

October 17.31—17

November 17.23—12

# MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

## Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August|October.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32

Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 Nov.|Jan.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near

Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.

Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Mail.

Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Sept.

NEW YORK.—

B. C. Rate T T 278 1/4

Banks Selling T T 278

Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 914

Banks Buying D D 924

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 137 1/8

Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 90 3/4

SHANGHAI

Banks Selling D D 109 1/2

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.87 25th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/7 5/16 26th inst.

Japan/London 2/0 11/32 25th inst.

London/Paris 123.80 25th inst.

London/Belgium 34.840 25th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.05 25th inst.

London/Italy 93.00 25th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-5-0 23rd inst. £4-5-0 25th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 3/16 23rd inst. 16 7/16 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 3/16 23rd inst 16 7/16 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 23rd inst. 35 5/8 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 2 1/8 p.c. 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2. 1/2 p. c. 23rd inst. 2 15/32 p.c. 25th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.

3 Mos. 3 per cent.

6 Mos 3 per cent.

12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quietly steady China bought. Small offerings.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/8

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/4.

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14

4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/15

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/5

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

FORWARD RATES.

1st September Settlement.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/7

5 per cent 1945-55 101-2-0

Tone of Market:—Quiter.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Demand Bills 466 75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 25.

lb. Spot buyers 4 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHNGE.

London, Aug. 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £16

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £102 1/2

National Bank of India £39 1/2

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £32

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £79 3/4

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £45 1/2

Indian Stock 3 per cent sterling loan £54 1/2

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. sterling Loan £63 1/2

Indian Stock 4 per cent. sterling loan £86 1/4

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. £56

War Loan 6 per cent £104

Victory Bond 4 per cent £94 7/8

# DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

RANPUR, April 24.

(Through Satyagraha Committee).

The news of the arrest of the acting President of the Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, was received here yesterday early morning, and a hartal was immediately declared and observed. Even the artisans and daily wage-earners did not go to work. A monster procession was taken out late in the afternoon and a public meeting was held in the night, wherein it was decided to work the Congress programme with unabated vigour. Similar hartals were observed throughout the Taluka.

ARRESTS.

Not a day passes when some arrests are not made. Sjt. Manubhai of Ranpur Chhavni, two volunteers from Dhandhuka and two volunteers from Dholera have all been arrested yesterday. Sjt. Manubhai was arrested for reading a bulletin in which something was written about non-payment of taxes.

CONVICTIONS.

The first Barwala Mahajan case has come to its end, and seven merchants, members of the Mahajan, have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, C Class and Rs. 500 fine each. One Bavla volunteer has been sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

On the 13th last the general meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee was to be held in the municipal premises. It is a committee of leading persons of the Taluka on which six representatives of the local municipality sit. On the day one of the six members of the municipal representation sent word that he would come exactly at the time of the session but would not be able to take part in the informal preliminary discussions to be held before time owing to urgent pre-occupations. The local Sub-Inspector the validity of whose claim to membership is contended flared up and is alleged to have poured out a string of abuse in the presence of some 10 to 12 persons including some members of the Committee.

RESIGNATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The six Municipal representatives of the Committee thereupon submitted their joint resignation as a protest against this treatment of one of their members and the local municipality passed a unanimous resolution yesterday expressing indignation at this insulting treatment meted out to one of their members and have sent a copy of the resolution to proper authorities for action thereon.

The local Sub-Inspector had some time back sent a letter to the Municipality, asking them to supply him with information on some points regarding the municipal schools. The Municipality in their General Board resolved that the police had no powers to address communications to the municipality, and therefore no reply to this letter was necessary. It is leant that the Municipality will seek competent opinion as regards the powers of the police in this respect.

# NATIONAL FLAG & BOMBAY CORPORATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a very sad reading to know that the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed the silly amendment of Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin in preference to the commendable resolution moved by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey to hoist our Indian National Flag on the municipal building. It is a great pity that the resolution was not moved earlier as it should have been done. Really speaking Mr. Hirjibehedin and his supporters have done a great disservice to the national cause, which they do not seem to realize now but the course of events will rather prove the fallacy of their misguided action.

To a certain extent one can understand the European members voting against the resolution, though it could also be characterised as unmannerly on their part, because they should be knowing that every country has its own national flag and so India has also a right to have one and as living in India and eating her salt they were duty bound to support the resolution. I do not think in any other country they would dare to go against such resolutions. It was also most unworthy on the part of the Anglo-Indian members to vote against the resolution. It betrayed their attitude towards such questions of Indian politics, though whenever their rights were found to be in danger they were not ashamed to call themselves sons of the soil claiming equal rights as Indians. But one cannot at all understand the mentality of those Indian members, who voted against the resolution. They may be officials or non-officials but on a question like this affecting the name and prestige of India—their motherland—they should have considered it their duty to stand as a solid bloc and as true sons of the soil. One would call this attitude of theirs as simply slavish or cowardly, they having proved thereby to be mere Jo-hukums or Ji-huzurs and nothing else. They should know, if they have not learnt it yet, that every nation, as I said above, has its own national flag and similarly India has selected her own that is now flying everywhere in the land if they have eyes to see or read from the newspapers. By all means she has right to do so and there could be no better flag for India than the one now on view throughout the country called the Indian National Flag with its three-colour and charkha, which has happily come to stay for good and all should be, as true sons and daughters of the land, proud of it.

As a Parsi I feel rather much ashamed to find Mr. Hirjibehedin moving the amendment as he did in an apologetic manner most unbecoming of the occasion, so much so that he is said to have had to run away from there by back doors along with some of his supporters soon after.—Yours, etc.,

PATRIOTIC PARSI.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 24.

# POTTER OR CARTMAN ?

—:o:—

## Imperial City's Spokesman In Assembly !

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25.

The election in Delhi was never a tamer affair than what it was this year. The whole thing fell flat and although there were 3 candidates for 1 seat in the Assembly, there was no excitement on active canvassing by any one of them. Late last evening handbills and posters were distributed in the city intimating withdrawal of Raisahib Lala Nanakchand. This left only 2 candidates in the field, both of whom had been set up by the Congress, and one of whom is a potter while the other is a cartman.

Enquiries made at the Congress Office last night, showed that there may not be any voting at all on the first day, but the number of voters will be recorded on the second day in order to save securing deposits. It is understood that Nanakchand's Muslim supporters had also a meeting where opinions were divided about their future attitude. One party said that as Nanakchand had compromised with the Congress and had withdrawn their duty was to tell the Mussalmans not to vote for him. Others were opposed to this and wanted Nanakchand's supporters to continue their efforts for him. It is stated that their idea was that Nanakchand's withdrawal may be a ruse for slacking Congress efforts and may ultimately result in his success.

Polling commenced this morning, but almost all the polling stations had a deserted appearance. Although elaborate arrangements had been made and all possible precautions had been taken against any breach of public peace, and although there were about 50 armed policemen at each booth, there were no voters to register their votes.

Some voting however did take place in the Muslim parts of the city, all of which were for Nanakchand. Some rural voters also registered their votes for Nanakchand. To counteract this, Congress voters were being mobilised and their votes registered. All is quiet till now and polling will continue till to-morrow evening.

HOLY BUILDING AND NATIONAL FLAG.

CAWNPORE, Aug 25.

Local colleges that were reopened were picketed. The attendance was poor in classes. The Sanatana Dharma Intermediate College students decided unanimously on the closing of the College for three months and have made representation to the authorities. Previously the national flag was flying over the Christ Church College building.

The Christian Association represented to the Congress Committee that the building was holy and the Cross was there at the top. The flag was subsequently removed. But the students hoisted it on the hostel building as there was no Cross. The Police were called for removing the flag.

Six volunteers were physically dragged away before it was removed. They sat hungry in the hot sun outside the hostel gate. In the afternoon the Police force was withdrawn, and the students again hoisted the flag.

A big procession was organised for the evening.—F. P.

## Monsoon Weakens

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 26.

The monsoon has been active in Assam and Bengal, but continues very weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal :local in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, East Central Provinces, and Konkan; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, the Punjab Hills, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst and Aklab one and a half inches each; Toungoo one; Kyaukpyu three quarters; Rangoon a half; Cheranpunji and Sambalpur four; Burdwan three; Silchar two; Saugor Island and Darjeeling one and a half; Calcutta, and Berhampore one. Cox; Bazar, Mymensingh and Darbhanga a half; Jagdalpur a quarter and Simla and Vizagapatam a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Arakan and East Bengal.—A. P.

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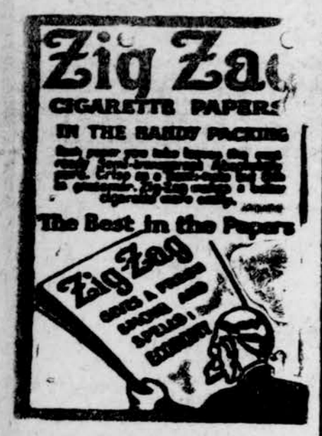



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## BRITAIN BREAKS HER UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

—:o:—

### J. H. Thomas Proud Of His Achievement ?

### A GRIM JOKE AND A TELEPHONE INQUIRY.

"Do not be too keen on this humbug about breaking records. I broke records in the number of unemployed."
—MR. J. H. THOMAS TO MISS AMY JOHNSON.

The number of unemployed in Britain last week was officially stated to have passed the 2,000,000 mark.

The actual figure was 2,011,467.

It was at a Savoy Hotel luncheon that Mr. Thomas made his statement (quoted above).

He was described at this luncheon by Mr. Esmond Harmsworth (the 100 per cent. Conservative) as "our old friend Mr. Thomas, who is representing Endeavour, and I hope that after the Imperial Conference he will also represent Achievement."

A "News-Chronicle" representative telephoned Mr. Thomas to ask if, when he made his statement at the Savoy, he knew that our unemployment figures had broken all records.

Mr. Thomas expressed indignation in his best unprintable style at being asked such a question, and said he did know.

"And what of it?" he asked. "Everyone present knew that I meant it as a joke. They could not have taken if otherwise."

The official announcement of the Ministry of Labour gives this analysis of the total:

| | 1930. | 1929. |
|---|---|---|
| Men | 1,431,505 | 891,600 |
| Boys | 56,024 | 35,058 |
| Women | 476,041 | 198,126 |
| Girls | 47,897 | 29,345 |
| | 2,011,467 | 1,154,129 |

The most recent table dealing with the unemployed figures gives the following returns for six of the largest industrial towns.

| | Insured Population | Percentage Unemployed |
|---|---|---|
| Glasgow | 381,430 | 20.7 |
| Birmingham | 365,620 | 13.4 |
| Manchester | 348,980 | 13.9 |
| Liverpool | 313,730 | 23.1 |
| Leeds | 167,630 | 16.0 |
| Sheffield | 167,030 | 23.1 |

A RECORD JOKE.

Commenting on the above episode, the "News-Chronicle" takes Mr. Thomas to task thus:—

We publish the gravely disturbing, if not unexpected, news that the unemployment figures in this country now exceed 2,000,000. We also publish the news that Mr. J. H. Thomas said publicly to Miss Amy Johnson: "Do not too keen on this humbug about breaking records. I broke records in the number of unemployed."

"Mr. Thomas afterwards explained airily that it was a joke. All we can say is that there are at least 2,000,000 people in Great Britain who will regard it as the worst joke Mr. Thomas has made in his joke-making career. As the super-Minister for Unemployment, Mr. Thomas himself was a grim enough joke. Now that he has been deprived of that futile office, the less he says about unemployment, whether jocularly or in earnest, the better.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

### Realism Of The All-India Congress Party.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds in the "Spectator" writes:—

"No form of government can be called 'Swaraj' in which the ultimate power does not lie with the peasant and the labourer."

It was in words such as these that I heard Mahatma Gandhi explain his ideal of Indian self-government on innumerable occasions. In a country where seventy per cent. of the population are directly engaged in agriculture the significance of his dictum is obvious. By self-government he understands nothing less than democracy. "Swaraj," he has said, "does not mean a transference of power from white bureaucrats to brown bureaucats."

This is the view of India's greatest leader, and it was the view accepted by those who drew up the Nehru Report, with its draft for an Indian Constitution on the basis of adult suffrage. To the average Englishman the suggestion brings little but a gesture of impatience. "The idea is preposterous," he exclaims. And so he gives it no further thought.

It is, however, beyond doubt that this is the basis of the constitution demanded by the Congress leaders, and that if and when they vindicate the right of India to self-determination, this is the type of Constitution that they will draw up. It is, therefore, worth our while to consider on what lines they are likely to proceed.

The first and most important point is to dispel a prevalent illusion that democratic institutions are unknown to India and that democracy is, or could possibly be, unwanted in that country or any other part of the world. Republics are believed to have existed in India from the sixth century B. C. to the fourth century A.D., and no one who studies such a movement as the Bardoli "Satyagraha" of 1928 can doubt that the illiterate peasantry of India are capable to-day of disciplined and concerted action on their own initiative. Even more significant is the fact that, in the Bardoli "Satyagraha" the peasants proved to be in the right and the British bureaucracy in the wrong—if the judgment of the two English officials appointed by the Government itself to enquire into the case can be accepted.

The point at issue is not really whether there should be democracy, but how democracy can be made effective, and this is where the traditional institutions of India come to our aid. For innumerable centuries before the English came to India the country was divided into small village republics, of which Sir Charles Metcalfe (a member of the Governor's Council) wrote in 1830:

"Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds to revolution. . . but the village communities remain the same. The union of the village communities, "each one forming a separate little State in itself," has, I conceive, contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people of India. . . and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence." (The italics are mine).

INDIA'S VILLAGE REPUBLICS.

Two of the finest administrators that Britain has ever sent to India have added their praises to the many commendations that have been made of these village republics. Sir Thomas Munro spoke of the "strong attachment of the natives to trial by Panchayat" (village council), and described the British system which supplanted them as "not only most expensive and vexatious, but totally inefficient" ("East India Papers," London, 1820). Lod Elphinstone found the same facts to be true in an entirely different part of the country. He discovered that people in the Mahratta country were "exempt from some of the evils which exist under our more perfect Government," and put it down to the fact that "the (native) Government, although it did little to obtain justice for the people, left them the means of procuring it for themelves." (Report of October, 1819). Elphinstone spoke strongly for the "Panchayats" in the same report. Mr. Bernard Houghton, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, has stated that "in some respects, particularly in its village organizations, its civilization (i.e., India's) is more democratic and better than ours."

It was one of the feats of British efficiency that where previous conquerors had left untouched these centres of village liberty and self-government, our "more perfect government" began their systematic destruction. The historian Dutt, in his "Economic History of India," deplores "the effacement of . . . village self-government," as "one of the saddest results of British rule in India," while Sir Henry Cotton, who is of the opinion that "the people of India possess an instinctive capacity for local self-government" gives it as his opinion in "New India" that, "a costly and mechanical centralization has taken the place of the former system of local self-government and local arbitration."

There still remain, however, that "instinctive capacity for local self-government" and even skeleton organizations upon which to build. Nor is it improbable, if I understand the Congress leaders rightly that the village republic will actully be the unit in the new state. The greatest essential for operative democracy is that representatives should be personally known to their electorates, and this is doubly important among ignorant or illiterate people.

ARROGANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The proposals of the Simon Commission have been justly criticized by English "die-hards" because they mean, in effect, putting all India at the mercy of a handful of landownes and bourgeois. The present Constitution enfranchises about 2 1/2 per cent. of the population on a property basis, and our "liberal" recommendations contemplate large "concessions" in the matter of power. In condemning such an irreparation one who will have their staunchest supporter in the late C. R. Das, a nationalist leader who long ago foresaw and denounced 'such' a form of "Dominion status."

The truth is that we have to clear our minds of a confusion between democracy and the British Constitution. India wants the former, and we offer a modified and diluted form of the latter. The Simon Commission was not only —on a true reading of the psychological issue—in itself a piece of intolerable arrogance on our part; its results are an affront to Indian intelligence and self-respect. India's need is for a Constitution that will enable her to deal with her economic problems, and when all the moral and philosophic arguments for democracy are laid aside, it still remains the only way for grappling wholehcartedly with administrative waste and poverty and the abuses of landlordism.

Against such a proposal for democratic government, illiteracy is always cited as an insuperable obstacle. Those who use this argument forget, incidentally, that the deplorable illiteracy of India is one of the greatest indictments against us. (There is every reason to believe that illiteracy has increased under our rule despite our schools and colleges.) It is also forgotten that Lord Durham revealed widespread illiteracy (and racial and religious conflict!) in Canada, in the same report in which he advocated a Dominion status Constitution. The real point, however, is whether literacy is not hopelessly over-rated among us as a test of intelligence.

I submit that it is, and that a traditional culture exists in India, independent of "book-learning," which is a better foundation for self-government than the Three R.'s. In all that pertains to his own affairs I see no reason to regard the Indian villager as in the least inferior to his English counterpart. If England has been governed efficiently by kings who could not even sign their own names, I see no reason to fear for the issue of self-government in India. Educated men—both British and Indian—still have their function in India. But in future they will have to be the servants, and not the masters, of the Indian peasant.

## THE MISSED OPPORTUNITY.

—:o:—

In the course of a letter to the "Spectator" London, Mr. C. F. Andrews says:—

There is one story about Egypt, which I first heard from Bishop Lefroy, of Lahore. He was never tired of telling it with a twinkle of Irish humour in his eyes. A young British officer was in charge of a labour corps somewhere on the Nile, and the terrific heat was getting badly on his nerves; it was also telling on the workmen. There was suddeny some sign of insubordination and a big Egyptian workman came forward in a threatening manner. The young officer for the moment thought that he had better order the armed guard to arrest the man. But some tired look in the workman's face touched the officer, and he offered him, with a smile, a cigarette instead and then a match to light it, while he lit his own. In that moment the whole scene was changed. The man smiled back in return as he took the cigarette and lighted it; and then the work went on as before, with a different spirit in it. If one could only get back in India to that kind of good humour things would at once improve. But the humour has to be genuine; and it must get beyond the point of standing on dignity. It has to give the fullest dignity possible to the other man.

There is one passage in the New Testament which puts the whole matter with amazing directness. It runs: "There arose a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest. And He said unto them. The kings of the Gentiles do exercise lorship over them; and they that have authority over them are called Benefactors. But it shall not be so with you: but he that is greater among you let him be as the younger, and he that is chief as he that doth serve. For whether is greater, he that sitteth at the meal? or he that doth serve? Is not he that sitteth at the meal? But I am among you as he that serveth."

The whole thing is incredibly simple, and there is surely a touch of humour in the picture of those lords of the Gentiles, who are called "Benefactors." Yet to carry it all out in practice is by no means easy. The Viceroy himself clearly understands this way of life that Christ tells us to follow. No one, perhaps, holding his office, has done more to break through the absurd red tape of Simla. Nevertheless, in such times as these, one could still wish even with him, that what is official could be thrown aside and what is human could have more natural expression. When, for instance, Mahatma Gandhi sent his ultimatum about the salt tax, offering at the same time to see him personally if any good might come of it, might not the strictly correct and proper Simla attitude have been put aside for that unique occasion? Was it absolutely necessary to send back a refusal through the Private Secretary? Most Englishmen would probably say that nothing else could be done.

Why not? A great deal in India to-day turns on this question.

Recipe No. 85
*Apple Fritters*

*2 cooking apples* *1 cup flour*
*½ cup milk* *1 egg and sugar*
*1 teaspoon baking powder*
*2 tablespoons Cocogem*

Sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk and a teaspoon of melted Cocogem. Stir the liquid into the dry mixture Add apple slices and drop by spoonsful into deep heated Cocogem. Fry until a golden brown. Drain on pape and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

• • • • •

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# Bernard Shaw Goes For MacDonald.

—:o:—

## "SMASH THE PARLIAMENTARY MACHINE."

### Why Socialist Government's Record Has Been Disappointing.

"Anything that may occur to me" was the subject announced by Mr. Bernard Shaw for the address with which he delighted the I.L.P. Summer School at Digswell Park, near Welwyn. His chief theme was the necessity for Parliamentary reform in the interests of Socialist legislation, but he ranged over an astonishing variety of political topics as things occurred to him while he was speaking. Including answers to questions, he was talking with the utmost vivacity and at high speed for well over two hours.

Mr. Shaw began by discussing the reasons for the "disappointment and disillusion" of Socialists with the achiement of the Labour Government. He imagined how he would feel if he had been alive at 75 years of age in the year 330 A.D.—an old Christian just as he was now an old Socialist. "As a member of a persecuted and ill-spoken-of sect, I should have lived to see the Roman Emperor become Christian—a thing that would have been wildly impossible when I was a young man. I should have said to myself, 'The impossible has happened; here is Christ triumphant. Yet it does not seem to have made any particular difference.' I should have seen little difference between Constantine and Diocletian, and much less between Jupiter and Christ than I had led the Romans to expect. I should conclude, like a later Frenchman, that the more things change the more it is the same old game."

He recalled the time when he was preaching Socialism at every street corner and explaining the advantages of having a Socialist Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. "Well, we have a Socialist Prime Minister, and I feel myself in the position of the old Christian. I feel afraid of someone who listened to me in the old days coming to me and saying, 'What difference has it made? What am I better off? How many of the wonderful things you said would happen have happened? And I would be obliged to reply that they haven't happened. No doubt in 330 A.D. Constantine said to himself, 'I have introduced Christianity, but the machine is driving me to do the same things as were done by Diocletian.' I have no doubt," Mr. Shaw said, "that my feelings on this point are shared just as acutely by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald."

MR. BALDWIN TOO AMIABLE.

Here Mr. Shaw turned aside to deal with Mr. Baldwin and the Conservatives, owing to whose "prudence and intelligence" the Labour Government is in office. But the Conservative party could only be depended on to act with prudence and intelligence when their leader was the schoolmaster type of person who could bully them like a pack of boys. Mr. Baldwin, with all his virtues, was too amiable to do that. When he was in office his Government distinguished itself by an extraordinary series of acts of folly. Their first act after the victory which they owed to the Russian scare was to threaten to cut off the water supply of Egypt by damming the Nile. The Egyptian people, knowing they dare not do it, simply damned their impudence. Then there was the Arcos burglary—a childish, schoolboy thing which it was impossible to take seriously. It was upon the remnant of that Tory party that Mr. MacDonald was depending for his tenure of office. It was their business to keep him in because of the Indian situation—no Prime Minister could get out of that great difficulty without unpleasantness and discredit—and because of the unemployment situation. Every intelligent Conservative knew that he was no more able to solve unemployment than Mr. MacDonald was, and consequently the Conservatives did not want to get in. But against that was the ease with which the Conservative party could be stampeded and the fact that the Conservatives were in a desperate funk about Mr. Snowden's next Budget, and the question was whether they would face it or throw the Government out at the end of the year.

He would say nothing about the Liberals, because they virtually didn't exist. They had done some useful things, but couldn't turn the scale. At the last election the Conservative window-dressing was bad and the Labour window-dressing was not at all bad. A very great deal was promised to the proletariat, but what was promised had not happened. If Mr. MacDonald faced an electorate in a state of disappointment on issues chosen by the Conservative party without the prospect of something different happening if he was returned again, the results would not be satisfactory for the Labour party.

THE PARLIAMENTARY MACHINE.

What, Mr. Shaw asked can be done to get over this disappointment and disillusion? The constructive Labour programme necessitated an active Government which could get business done rapidly. But unfortunately the Parliamentary machine they had to work was admirable for its purpose, but that purpose was to prevent anything being done at all. Here Mr. Shaw gave a sketch of history of Parliament, leading to the assertion that the machine had been perfected so as to make it impossible for anything to be done except police work, leaving the capitalists virtually free from interference and leaving the livelihood of the people in their hands. The Labour party was expected to produce with this machine was designed to prevent—to put industry under public control and to make the community supreme. This was the secret of the disappointment of the proletariat. Mr. MacDonald was tied to this machine and any Prime Minister would be in the same predicament. Mr. Shaw urged that the only thing for the Labour party to do in these circumstances was to produce a Reform Bill. The average Englishman would get always wildly excited about any Reform Bill. He would make bets and speeches on it and get wildly excited so long as he could feel it would make no difference to him.

We must get rid of the system altogether; it was an impossible thing to work. We stuck to the system simply because it was useful in preventing anything being done. The system had no real effect in local government, which was done might committees. Parliament might work through committees, like the local councils. If Socialism was to be operative there must be home rule for England, Scotland, and Wales. Parliament would survive as a body to deal with the big things of foreign policy, currency, and finance—which few people had any notion of, and those people were not in the House of Commons, and had little chance of getting there.

Only by bringing in a big reform bill and getting defeated on it and making that the issue could the Government explain away the disappointment it had caused and rally the enthusiasm in the proletariat as at the last election. The Liberals would be enthusiastic for a reform bill—it was in their blood. They would jump for it.

Mr. Shaw deplored the fact that although a Labour Government was in power, people who advocated Socialistic measures such as the nationalisation of industry, were dismissed as dreamers. Mr. Maxton was put aside when he suggested that the coalmines should be made public property as an alternative to a bill which simply made the men work a little longer for the capitalist and arranged for the State to help the proprietors out of their mess. What the older Socialists preached about the ease and economy of the rationalisation of the mines was ruled out as "old Fabian junk," and he was told he was as old fogey mumbling the foggy shibboleths of the 'eighties. But two and two continued to make four, and so long as those figures held it would be true that the average price of coal would be considerably lower than that of the coal raised in the most expensive mines which was what we paid now.

THE BANKS.

Mr. Shaw's next subject, was the nationalisation of the banks. Why should not Mr. Snowden declare that he would, as soon as he was in a sufficiently strong position, nationalise the banks? At present the poor devil with a few thousands could not get capital. The banks wouldn't listen to him. Industry was in the hands of financiers who would only deal on a big scale. There was no difficulty about nationalising the banks. The real work of the banks was done by the managers of the branches, who would be in a much better position as Government officials. As to the great financiers, whose brains were supposed to direct the whole thing, the history of Europe since the war proved that they didnt understand their own business and ought to be got rid of. They ruined the finance of every country with their mad inflation, and then thought they had supplied sufficient capital for industry.

The Labour Government could not hope to reconcile the people who said "What is the good of reforming the old machine? Why not smash it? Why not do as Trotsky and Lenin did and get rid of the whole damned thing?" This was what would happen if a considerable advance in social reconstruction was not made by some party. The machine might be smashed by a Conservative dictator. We certainly could not go on with the old Parliamentary machine stopping everything, the most extreme Government finding after an election that it could go no farther than the most reactionary Government. But the reason why we could not get away with a revolution, as Lenin did, was that the Russians took his advice in his "Common Sense about the War," that the soldiers should shoot their officers and go home and mind their own business. I did not insist that they should shoot their officers'.'

But until the same situation was created here as in Russia at the time of the Revolution it was the wildest folly to talk as if what happened in Russia could happen here. It could not be done without an army coming home demoralised and starving. "You must admit that Mr. MacDonald and the Labour leaders have got to rule the Russian example out. As practical statesmen they cannot count upon anything of the kind happening any more than you can count upon an earthquake happening. You might as well depend upon backing the right horse for the Derby next year. It is utterly idle to expect Mr. MacDonald to do the Russian trick.

What Mr. MacDonald could do was to show what could be done if he had an effective majority and to bring in a reform bill. He should also pay more attention to the proposal made by Mr. G. D. H. Cole for a National Labour Corps. Just as the country had a fighting army, so it ought to have an army in the direct employment of the Government to carry out works of national improvement, which the capitalist system could not do. The capitalist system was breaking down in all directions. It had been a great success in the organisation of production, but a complete failure in distribution.

No one could defend the distribution of the capitalist system. The secret of poverty and distress was that we had an enormous store of goods waiting to be consumed. The capitalist system, a thoroughly worked out and consistent system of political economy, was accepted originally because the Manchester economists promised that if the State would maintain private property in land and capital, and see that contracts were enforced by law, the result would be tremendous activity in isdustry, and every person willing to work would have a subsistence wage. The capitalists system has not only never fulfilled these promises but had to confess that an essential part of the system was that there should be a reserve army of unemployed. Now we had a permanent mass of unemployed, not because there was no work—there was plenty of work,—but because there was no profit-making work for the capitalist.

What could be more reasonable than to organise that body of labour as a National Labour Corps to do things which would not provide profit for the capitalists but would be of enormous profit to the community? At present children were taking any employment there was to spare from the adults. Prolonging the school age was simply a device for keeping them off the lavour market for a year.

It would be much better to extend the National Labour Corps in connection with the Scout movement and the beginnings of organisation of child life, and employ boys and girls in the corps, and train them in useful occupation.

TROTSKY.

Finally, Mr. Shaw added an eloquent appeal to Mr. Clynes to allow Trotsky to come to England. Was this wonderful man and extraordinary military genius kept out by a Socialist Government because he was a Socialist? That was a very bad reason. "It we assume he is a dangerous character, 'a caged lion,' well, I should like us to have the key of the cage in case anyone else should let him out. If Mr. Clynes lets Trotsky in he can exercise some sort of control over his freedom." His exclusion by a Labour and Socialist Government was an unfortunate gesture. "His welcome would be a becoming gesture, and I hope it will be made."

Mr. Shaw answered a dozen questions fired at him from all over the room—each answer a speech in itself. Sabotage he defined as mere destruction. "No amount of kicking the machine to pieces could possibly establish Socialism. That is the refuge of the resourceless man."

Mr. Beckett's exploit with the mace, he told a questioner, "I thought, on the whole, a good protest against idolatry. It made one laugh." On the War Loan he said the Government might have got the money at 4 instead of 5 per cent. "I myself promptly put £20,000 in.' If a Government, he said later, stopped the dole and told the unemployed they could starve then there would be trouble. "But the Conservatives, silly as they are, are not so silly as that. At present the unemployed are simply being bought off."

"Why not a Socialist dictator?" someone asked. "Well," replied Mr. Shaw, "Why not?" Asked whether he considered Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden, real Socialists, Mr. Shaw replied, "They are all right. I think the Labour Government is on the whole, rather too old. If you think you can find a better man than MacDonald you will be a long time doing it." Mr. MacDonald had what was rare in the Labour movement, a mastery of Parliamentary and Governmental technique.—"Manchester Guardian."

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**...(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)**
**... MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

...& O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH ...d LONDON CALLING AT MAR...ILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

| ...ate | Steamers | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| ...h | Rajputana* | 16,363 |
| ...pt | Ranpura | 15,501 |
| ...h | Mooltan z | 20,847 |
| ...h | Ranchi* | 15,599 |
| ...eb | Mantua* | 10,946 |
| ... | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| ...b | Comorin z | 16,152 |
| ...b | Kaiser-i-Hind | 17,518 |
| ...b | Malwa | 11,000 |
| ... | Rajputana | 16,363 |
| ...h | Naldera z | 16,388 |
| ...h | Ranpura | 15,501 |
| ...nd | Macedonia* | 17,120 |
| ...h | Mantua | 10,946 |
| ... | Narkunda* | 16,572 |
| ...h | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| ...h | Rawalpindi | 16,81. |
| ...h | Kaiser-i-Hind | 12,518 |
| ...l | Mooltan z | 20,592 |
| ...b | Rajputana | 16,568 |
| ...h | Ranchi* | 15,650 |
| ...h | Ranpura | 15,501 |
| ...r | Maloja z | 20,837 |
| ...b | Mantua | 10,946 |
| ...h | Comorin* | 15,152 |
| ...e | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| ...th | Naldera z | 16,088 |
| ...ar. | Kaiser-i-Hind (a) | 17,518 |
| ...h | Macedonia† | 11,120 |
| ...st | Ranchi (a) | 15,650 |
| ...th | Narkunda z | 16,572 |
| ...pr | Kanpura | 15,501 |
| ...h | Moldavia xz | 18,548 |
| ...th | Macedonia† | 11,120 |
| ...th | Viceroy of India (a) | 19,648 |
| ...th | Mooltan z | 20,950 |
| ...ay | Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

† Through from Australia.
*Through from China with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xExtra steamer carrying 1st saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £92 | £83 | £73 | £62 |
| Return | 161 | 144 | 128 | 108 |

2nd Saloon.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £56 | £50 |
| Return | 98 | 88 |

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £84 | £74 | £66 | £52 |
| Return | 147 | 130 | 116 | 102 |

2nd Saloon

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £52 | £46 |
| Return | 91 | 81 |

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

| | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| London | £30 | £52 |
| Marseilles | 28 | 49 |

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

| Date about | Steamers | ...ons |
|---|---|---|
| 16th Nov. | DUMANA | 8,437 |
| 11th Dec. | DOMALA | 8,439 |
| 1931. | | |
| 26th Mar. | DUMANA | 8,437 |
| 16th Apl. | DOMALA | 8,439 |

## SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £84 | £69 | £56 |
| Return | £113 | £108 | £93 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 28 | Malwa | Colombo, China & Japan |
| 29 | Mirzapore* | Singapore Shanghai & Japan |
| Sept. 12 | Naldera | Colombo & Australia. |
| 26 | Morea | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Oct. 10 | Narkunda | Colombo & Australia. |
| 24 | Rawalpindi. | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Nov. 7 | Mooltan | Colombo & Australia. |
| 21 | Ranchi. | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Dec. 5 | Maloja | Colombo & Australia. |
| 18 | Malwa | Colombo, China & Japan. |

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

| Aug. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27th | Barjora | K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 27th | Karagola | East and South Africa. |
| 29th | Vasna | Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah. |

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 600 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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## SHIPPING.

# N. Y. K.

LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rangoon Maru .. | 6059 | 21 Aug. | 30 Aug |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | ... | 9 Sept |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30 Aug | 12 Sept |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @23 Sept |
| *Penang Maru .. | 5214 | 17 Sept. | 30 Sept |
| Terukuni Mart @ | 12000 | ... | 5 Oct. |
| Kaga Maru | 5860 | 30 Sept. | 14 Oct. |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @21 Oct. |
| *Malacca Maru .. | 5374 | 16 Oct. | 82 Oct |
| Haruna Maru @ | 10500 | .... | 4 Nov |
| TangoMaru | 6893 | 30 Oct. | 13 No. |

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | 4 Sept. | 22 Sept. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 18 Sept | 6 Oct |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 2 Oct. | 19 Oct. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | 18 Sept. | 24 Sept |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 28 Sept | 5 Oct. |
| Chinchibu Maru .. | 22000 | 9 Oct. | 15 Oct. |

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

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'Phone No. 20279 and 22739
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | 100,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 100,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 111,000,000 |

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Jansie |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | Suva |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Samarang |
| Hamburg | New York | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Sydney |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtao |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

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Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
[illegible] Road
BOMBAY.
Telephone No [illegible]

## BANKING.

### Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital .. | 40,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up .. | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund .. | 32,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra. | Lahore. |
| Allahabad. | Lahore City. |
| Allahabad City. | Lucknow. |
| Amritsar. | Lucknow City. |
| Bareilly. | Aminabad Park. |
| Benares. | Lucknow. |
| Bombay. | Lyallpur. |
| Cawnpore. | Meerut. |
| Cawnpore City. | Moradabad. |
| Chandausi. | Mussoorie. |
| Dehra Dun. | Muttra. |
| Delhi. | Nagpur |
| Fyzabad. | Naini Tal. |
| Gorakpur. | Patna. |
| Hapur. | Rae Bareli. |
| Hathras. | Raipur. |
| Jhansi. | Rangoon. |
| Jubbulpore. | Shajahanpur. |
| | Sitapur. |

Pay Offices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Auraiya. | Hardoi. |
| Firozabad | Kinari Bazar, Agra. |
| Deoband. | Moradabad City. |
| Etawah | Sikandarabad, U. P. |
| Ghaziabad. | Sambhal. |

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

### Bank of Baroda Ltd.

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed .. | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up .. | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund .. | 24,15,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Jaganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
L. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Dr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Motna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Abembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

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General Manager.

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SPITE MARRIAGE
A Love Story in a Gale of Mirth!

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 26.
Lindenfels, Bremner, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 27.
Barjora, Toreson, Busreh, Trentbank, Porter, Calcutta.
Miyadona Maru, Ishishaha, Calcutta.

LOADING.
Aug. 26.
Steamer Moncalieri for Genoa.
Steamer Kurimoen for Genoa.
Steamer Rajput for Java.
Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.
Steamer Garuda for Rangoon.

S.S. Lindenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Lindenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barjora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Trentbank:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Trentbank will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Miyadono Maru:—The M. B. K. steamer Miyadono Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
TUESDAY, August 26, 1930.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 Ranpura London 6-9 M M and Co.
3 Shunko Maru, Karachi, 28-8, O S Kaisha.
4 City of Lahore, Karachi, 2-9, K Nixon and Co.
5 Cracovia, Trieste, 1-9 F T & M T.
7 Lichtengels, 4,520, Karachi, 3-9, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Trentbank, Colombo, 26-8, F F Campbell and Co.
9 Streefkerk Karachi, 5-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
11 Dortmund, 3713 Hamburg 28-8, Volkart Bros.
12 Sumatra Genoa 2-9, L T and M T.
13 Findenfels Hamburg 29-8 L Edwards.
14 Sunland, 3,067, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams T and Co.
15 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 New Orleans, New York, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
3 Barjora, 1903, Persian Gulf 27-8 M M and Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 29-8, M M and Co.
5 Alavi Red Sea Ports 30-8 T Morrison and Co.
8 Rangoon Maru, 3,633, Kobe, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Mirzapore, 4135 Japan, 29-8, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Gogra Rangoon 30-8, M M and Co.
B Rajput Rangoon NF T Morrison & Co.
D E Hubro Tuticorin 26-8, Scindia S N Co.
G Oosteapelle M Coast 27--8, Meahant S N Co.
K Chakla, NF, NF, M M and Co.
L/M Vita NF NF M M & Co.
P Nagina Calcutta NF, M M and Co.
Lammi NF NF R Assaria and Co., 30 ton crave.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 5-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 12-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Oquilea 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Streefkerk 26-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penang Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 12-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON
Ranpura, 6-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, NF, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Sunland, NF, G T and Co.
Dortmund, NF, Volkart Bros.
Streefkerk NF E D Sassoon and Co.
Lindenfel NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia, 1-9-30 L T Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
Ellora, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF
Vasna 29-8-30 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE
Rangoon Maru, 30-8-30, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 29-8-30 P and O S N. Co.
Shunko Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON
Jalaveera NF S S N Co.
Gogra NF M M and Co.
Gandara NF M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Ranpura, 9,243, Furlong, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 4520 Oltman L Edward Ltd.
Sunland T M Co.
Dortmund Volkart Brs.
Lindenfels 5123 Bremner L Edward Ltd.
Streefkerk 3823.
Sountendem E D Sassoon Co.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, 3,801, Gazzano, M Italiana.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans 3826 Cross L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Rangoon Maru, 3,637 Itani, N F Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford, P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 5,027, Aoki, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co
FOR RANGOON
Sikh 5,283 MacLean T M Co
Jalaveer, 3,084, Beatson, S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
FOR COCHIN.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Alavi, 2,157. Keir, T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Birts of Vita 25-8-30.
Hubro 25-8-30.
Dayavati 25'8-30.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—4 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 13 bales animal skin, P. E. Boyce & Son; 1 pkg. woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons. 200 cwts. turmeric, M. Bhuta & Co.

S.S. Lindenfels for Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 2,964 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 988 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Sumatra for Marseilles:—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 15 cwts. turmeric, 20 cwts. gum olibourn, E. Virji & Co.

For Genova:—3,000 cwts. linseed, Gorio & Ltd.; 4,000 cwts. dinseed, Birla Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Itallndia Cotton Co.

S.S. New Orleans for New York: 50 bales cotton waste, Chimanlal & Sons.

S.S. Lichtenfels for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdom:—110 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, L. Kallianji & Co.

For Hamburg:—168 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—3,952 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Sunland for Dunkirk:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Mon Calieri for Venice:—1,000 cwts castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.

For Tricste:—30,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tarantia for Montrial:—12 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings & Ltd.

For Liverpool:—28 bales cotton thread waste, M. Chandulal & Co.; 17 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal & Sons.

S.S. Steefkirk for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly. M. Chandulal & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 69 cases cardamoms R. S. Tata & Co.

For Antwerp:—150 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 36 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, L. Kallianji & Co..

For Ghent:—60 bales cotton raw, C. F. Thakersay Ltd..

For Gothenburg:—10 cases cardamoms, R. S. Tata & Co.

S.S. Copenhegan:—55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Los Angeles:—75 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S.S. Karimoca for Marseilles:—4,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfas & Co..

S.S. Dortmund for Hamburg:—5,120 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Port Said:—101 bales cotton twist, A. H. Diab.

For Albandretta:—50 bales cotton twist, A. H. Diab.

For Suez:—41 bales cotton twist, A. H. Diab.

For Joffa:—4 bales cotton twist A H. Diab.

S.S. Cracovia for Trieste:—110 cotton raw, C. & Thackersey & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 438 cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 162 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagonki:—100 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S Shonko Maru for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—132 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

S.S. Ranpura from London, Agents M. M. & Co.:—40 cases pearl barley; 20 cases castor oil; 23 cases sugar; 25 cases canvas shoes; 55 cases casks; 25 cases tobacco; 17 cases vinegar; 82 cases robes; 55 cases biscuits; 162 cases gin; 73 cases fish; 100 cases beer; 20 cases brass ware; 46 cases copper wire; 18 cases slippers; 152 cases milk; 145 cases paper; 35 cases cordials; 116 cases machinery; 55 cases soap; 20 cases cheese; 1,500 cases vigitable products; 288 cases whiting; 242 cases o'stores; 291 cases whiskey; 45 cases wine; 110 b'dle tubes; 474 kgs. paint; 331 bars silver; 200 bags caraday seed; 120 kg. lead.

From Bordeaux:—321 cases brandy; 35 cases wine.

From Charante:—670 bags brandy.

From Havren:—100 cases copper sheets.

From Marseilles:—39 kg. colour; 36 cases paper; 25 cases mineral water; 100 cases letharge flakes; 98 cases tyres; 50 cases milk; 137 cases vermonth; 700 crts tiles; 675 cases vegetable products.

S.S. Litchenfels from Hamburg, Agents L. Edwards Ltd.:—25 cases canvas shoes; 116 cases paper; 100 cases lamps; 163 cases machinery; 112 cases beer; 18 cases glass ware; 100 cases e'ware; 110 cases spirits; 40 cases plywood; 100 cases tiles; 15 cases glass; 10 cases camphor; 300 b'dle y. m. circle; 150 bags barytes; 100 bags salt cakes; 230 kg. m. a. foil; 525 kg. chemicals; 2,294 pces timber.

From Bremen:—141 cases glass ware; 32 cases beer; 31 cases tubes; 500 bags salt.


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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B. 1063

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1930.


JUPITER GENERAL
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## APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

### Pandit Malaviya's Gujrat Tour.

(From A Corresponlent).

GODHRA, Aug. 25.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya and his son and secretary, Pandit Govind Malaiya reached Godhra last night and were received by several thousands at the Railway Station. Panditji addressed a monster meeting this morning attended by 15,000 including large number of ladies. He left by car for Halol and thus finished his Gujarat programme.

Panditji concludes his Gujarat tour to-day in the earlier stages of which he was accompanied by Mr. V. J. Patel. It lasted nine days and it was remarkable how many centres were visited during its progress; Surat, Navasari, Jalalpur, Bardoli, Borsad, Anand, Nadiad, Baroda, Jambusar, Broach, Ahmedabad, Dakor, Godha, Halol, and Dohad being the main centres. Everywhere the towns were beautifully decorated and huge processions and monster meetings were organised.

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASS MEETINGS.

Panditji devoted an extra day visiting labour chawls talking to their inmates and finding out their difficulties. He addressed a huge labour meeting and conferred with local Millowners to remove grievances of the labour class. Panditji also addressed a meeting of Depressed Classes and avised both of these to join the national movement. Besides these were innumerable meetings, receptions arranged at railway stations, or in villages through which Panditji's train or car passed. Many of these were attended by several thousands and a large number of ladies.

Thousands were seen spinning on taklis and on charkhas at the meetings. So many more centres and functions wanted Panditji that it was a herculean task for Pandit Govind Malaviya, Mr. Thakkar, Sjt. Chaganlal Joshi and local workers to arrange Panditji's programme to the satisfaction of people.

ALL-INDIA WILL REFUSE TAXES

Throughout this tour Panditji preached Hindu-Muslim unity boycott of foreign cloth and liquor in most emphatic and impressive terms. He exhorted youngmen and youngwomen everywhere to continue peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops undaunted by jail or lathis at the various centres concerned. Panditji congratulated Gujarat on the splendid part it was playing in the country's non-violent war for freedom and advised them to carry on and press forward for a few months more. Panditji felt certain that within six months or even earlier Government would come to its senses, open negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai and others and Swaraj would be established in India. Panditji's tour and silvery eloquence have captivated the heart of the whole of Gujarat, and have infused new cheer among workers.

## "COMMISSION'S CONDEMNATION INCONSISTENT WITH BRITISH POLICY."

### "Protest Against Criticism On Ex-parte Statements," Says British Govt.

LONDON, August 25.

The Report of the Permanent Mandates' Commission to the League on the events in Palestine in August and September 1929 is the subject of lengthy comments by His Majesty's Government.

His Majesty's Government notes with satisfaction that the measures taken to restore and maintain order appear to have met with the Commission's tacit approval. The Government is also glad to note that the Commission considers that the statement of His Majesty's Government's accredited representative regarding the suspension of certain immigation permits should dispel fears expressed in Jewish circles regarding the Mandatory Power's inclination fully to discharge its obligation to encourage Jewish immigration and to ensure the establishment of a Jewish National Home.

His Majesty's Government notes that the Commission appears disposed to acquit it of any charge of failure in its duties as regards the establishment of a regime of Self-Government in Palestine and that, generally speaking, the Commission does not call in question the conceptions of the Mandatory Power as regards its future policy in Palestine.

FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF FRICTION.

His Majesty's Government is surprised at the Commission's numerous and, in some cases, somewhat serious criticisms of the Mandatory Power's policy in the past five years, and particularly its alleged failure to promote agricultural and educational development, a more extensive programme of public works and to encourage Jewish and Arab cooperation as the fundamental cause of friction which culminated in the disorders of August 1929, seeing that the Commission's yearly comments on the British administration in no way foreshadowed such charges.

The Commission failed to take account of the paramount importance hitherto attached by Arab leaders to the political issue and ignored the fact that Arabs always demanded a particular form of representative institutions plainly incompatible with the execution of the Mandate. The Arabs have always rejected the repeated offers of His Majesty's Government to associate Arabs and Jews in the form of a representative Government compatible with Mandatory obligations.

His Majesty's Government emphasises the complex character of the Mandate, and says that it is remarkable that the Commission does not refer to the Mandatory Power's responsibility under Article II of the Mandate "For safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race or religion" which His Majesty's Government considers the core of the problem.

CRITICISM ON EX-PARTE STATEMENTS.

His Majesty's Government protests against the procedure of the Commission in basing much of their criticism on ex-parte statements reflecting on the conduct of His Majesty's Government while dismissing as untenable or ignoring the considered judgments of the Shaw Commission based on an exhaustive inquiry on the spot. The Government says that the Mandatory Power has been made to appear as alone of the parties concerned deserving criticism.

His Majesty's Government, which accepted the definite conclusion of the Shaw Commission that "The outbreak was not premeditated and was not an outbreak against British authority," cannot but feel that the grounds on which the Mandates' Commission dissent from this view are scarcely adequate. The Government points out the significance of the fact that during the disturbances no attack was made or attempted on loocal representatives of British authority—a fact which is not mentioned in the Commission's Report.

INCONSISTENT WITH BRITISH POLICY.

His Majesty's Government says that the Commission's condemnation of Government for not defining the 'status' quo' as regards the Wailing Wall before the disturbances is inconsistent with the approval it expressed in July 1929 of British policy in that connection.

As regards the Commission's criticism of the inadequacy of armed forces, His Majesty's Government points out that the reduction of the force was a step in the direction of establishing Civil Government, freeing funds for development of the country and that the Commission, which was fully informed of the strength of the forces, never intimated that the forces were inadequate. His Majesty's Government says that in the light of subsequent events it cannot be denied that the forces immediately available were inadequate to deal with the sudden and widespread disturbances.

Referring to the Commission's remark that "As may be expected in a country where religious and racial explosions constantly threatened the public peace, there was a defection of the Native contingent immediately the rioting brought the two races into conflict." His Majesty's Government regrets that the Commission did not warn it of the danger from the Palestine Police Force and defends its adoption in Palestine of a policy of including the inhabitants in the Police Force which has been successful in many other territories and which Government has still reason to hope will be successful in Palestine.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

In accusing the Mandatory Power of failure to carry out the Mandate in important respects the Commission has apparently accepted more extreme Jewish contentions as regards the meaning and object of the Mandate. His Majesty's Government points out that the duty of the Mandatory Power is not to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine which is the function of the Jews themselves directed by the Jewish Agency.

The Commission's charge that His Majesty's Government neglected agricultural and other development and thus failed in its obligations towards Arabs is based on the assumption that the Palestine Government disposes of practically unlimited funds and implies the fundamental misconception of the policy of emancipating Mandatory Territories from dependence on British Exchequer grants. His Majesty's Government points out that only since 1921 it has provided over £5,000,000 to assist the Palestine Government, and furthermore guaranteed a loan of £4,500,000 in 1927 for expendfture on Public Works. Therefore, it may justly claim that it has not been neglectful of its development obligations.—Reuter.

## ECONOMIC CAUSES.

### Root Of Dacca Riots.

### POLICE EXONERATED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Dacca Disturbances Enquiry Committee consisting of Mr. Justice L. C. Adami, Patna High Court, and Mr. F. A. Sachse, member, Board of Revenue, Bengal submitted its report. The Committee thinks that antagonism between Hindu and Mahomedan communities has the main roots in economic causes.

The main charges against police fall under four heads, namely, failure to take adequate precautions beforehand, inefficiency and defective arrangements, partiality to Mahomedans and undignified and unfair alliance with the Nawab of Dacca against the Congress.

INNOCENT POLICE.

Generally speaking, however, the verdict of the Committee is that police did their duty without fear or favour and on the whol efficiently and it thinks that the insinuation that the police deliberately avoided the assistance of Hindu special constables, inspectors and suo-inspectors is not deserved. Most of the fighting, according to the Committee, was done by members of uneducated classes.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FUTURE.

The Committee recommends that a defence scheme should be drawn up. It need not be in any way secret—showing the posts which will be allotted to all members of the Police force and duties they will be expected to perform, that a small connon or syren should be kept at the headquarters of the Police Office which could be used as a signal for mobilisation whenever necessity arose, that emergency reserve of armed police in the town should never be less than hundred men and Dacca should also be the headquarters of a body of mounted police and that police should have their own motor buses.

The Committee does not think that the people of Dacca should pay for additional police who are necessary or that there will be advantage in extending the Goonda Act of Calcutta in its present form.—A. P.

## "Tribune" & Pt. Motilal.

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The Simla correspondent of the "Tribune" wires that the Government are considering the desirability of releasing Pandit Motilal Nehru immediately.—Free Press.

## IN SOLITARY CELL FOR 16 YEARS.

### No Bath For 2 Years.

### SIKH PRISONER'S ORDEAL.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 19.

The secretary of the Khalsa Diwan, Burma, writes from Rangoon:—

The executive committee of the Khalsa Diwan, Burma, at its emergent meeting decided to obtain the permission of the Burma Government for an interview with Sardar Amar Singh, a prisoner of the Rangoon conspiracy case, 1914-15, who was sentenced to transportation for life and was now confined in Insein jail. The permission was granted, and Sardar Lal Singh on behalf of the Diwan interviewed Sardar Ama Singh there.

When Sardar Amar Singh was admitted into jail, his weight was 160 lbs. and now it was 124 lbs. The diet which was being supplied to him previously was very bad, but the diet now supplied was good. One cook was provided to him by the jail authorities.

When asked as to why he had resorted to hunger-strike, Sardar Amar Singh said that the treatment of the previous Jail Superintendent was very harsh, and that when he was put to much difficulty he resorted to hunger-strike as it was the only weapon of the prisoner to get his grievances redressed.

Sardar Amar Singh further said that he was kept in a solitary cell at Port Blair for aperiod of 7 years, where no water for bathing was supplied to him for a period of two years, and that it was the 16th year for him to remain in a solitray cell.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

## PRESS ORDINANCE'S LATEST VICTIM.

### Allahabad Law Journal Press Ordered To Pay Rs. 5,000.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The Allahabad "Law Journal" Press has been ordered to deposit Rs. 5,000 security under the Press Ordinance.—A. P.

(The "Allahabad Law Journal" Press, it will be remembered, lately published the Patel Peshawar Enquiry Committee Report.)

## NOTICES TO LANDHOLDERS.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Notices have been served on five landholders of this place yesterday by the Tashildar, calling on them to explain in person or by post, before the 28th, as to why facilities to their lands should not be curtailed since they partook in the Satyagraha movement and if no explanation was offered, due steps will be taken.—Free Press.

## Lady Pickets Jailed.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Srimathi Labanya Prabha Devi, leader of picketing, South Calcutta, was fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. She preferred imprisonment.

Four lady picketers at Burrabazz were sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment. Seven other lady picketers were arrested to-day.—Free Press.

## VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

CALICUT, Aug. 25.

Three volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Four volunteers were sentenced to six months' on their refusal to furnish security of Rs 50.—Free Press.

## Punjab's New "War" Council.

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee the following office-bearers were elected in the place of those arrested.

Lala Dunichand of Ambala, President.

Sardar Mangal Singh and Chaudhry Afzal Haq Vice-Presidents.

Lala Jagatnarain, Secretary.

Mr. Mehta Nandkishore, Financial Secretary.

The security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by "Virbharat" a vernacular daily has been forfeited for publishing two alleged seditious poems. This is the first case in Punjab in which the security was forfeited.—A. P.

## GOVT. PROPAGANDA URGED.

### COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The following is a summary of a representation made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce to the Government of India: -

I am directed by the Associated Chambers to invite the attention of the Government of India to paragraphs 288 and 461 of Volume I and to paragraphs 193 of Volume II of the Simon Report which contain the Commissioners' views on the subject of Government propaganda.

Paragraph 288: "Where there is practically no broadcasting, assertions contained in a newspaper acquire greater power and prestige When the Government is attacked there is no one to defend it."

Paragraph 461: "We have pointed out, in an earlier part of this volume, how gravely the interests of a good government are undermined and confidence in the administration is shaken, by the distortion and misrepresentation practised with impunity by some Indian newspapers and by the absence of adequate means of counteracting it."

Except for an occasional address by the Viceroy, or a Governor, and speeches made by officials in the legislatures, political advocacy is left to the critics. This constitutes a very grave danger, as to the general respect in which organised authority ought to be held.

Paragraph 193: We consider that the Government service of information needs to be greatly extended and improved. Specially in connection with the Central Administration, methods must, we think, be found to spread truthful information more widely.

It is abundantly clear from the above extracts that the Simon Commission advocates very strongly some form of Government propaganda to combat the campaign of misstatements and vilification which is being carried on by most of the Indian-owned press. The Associated Chambers are strongly of the opinion that Government should undertake immediately the organisation of a strong publicity campaign in consultation with the provincial Government.

The Associated Chambers would suggest that the masses throughout India should, by means of a strong Government propaganda, be brought to realise the serious economic effect of the boycott and picketing movements which are crippling business, creating unemployment, and bringing ruin to many traders.

The Associated Chambers commend the foregoing representations to the Government of India, trust that Government will recognise the urgent need for extensive Government propaganda in whatever form is considered by Government to be most suitable.—Free Press.

## DISTRAINT WARRANT AGAINST MR. HASAN IMAM.

### Fine Of Rs. 200 Realised.

PATNA, Aug. 25.

Police called at the residence of Mr. Hasan Imam yesterday with a Distraint Warrant and realised the fine of Rs. 200 imposed upon his wife for offence in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.—A. P.

## SECTION 144 IN TINNEVELLY.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The District Magistrate of Tinnevelly has promulgated an ordr under Section 144 prohibiting meetings, demonstrations and similar activities within the Municipal area of Tinnevelly for one month. A similar order has been promulgated by the Sub-Divisional Magitrate of Palghat.—A. P.

## Shot Dead By A Close Friend.

DACCA, Aug 25

Mr. R. McLaren (27), an Assistant in the Standard Jute Mill, Titaghur of which Messrs. Bird and Co., are the Managing Agents, was accidentally shot dead with a revolver by a close friend with whom he was enjoying a holiday in a bungalow at Narayangang. A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest. The body was cremated yesterday.—A. P.

## *PEACE EFFORTS: INCREASING PESSIMISM.*

### *No Chance Of Early Results.*

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The Simla Correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

Political circles of Simla express themselves in an increasing degree of pessimism as to the possible results of the Sapru-Jayakar peace mission. The terms of Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus are now engaging the closest attention of the Viceroy, who is consulting London before giving out to either Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru or Mr. Jayakar the attitude of the British Government.

Meanwhile the despair of those interested in the successful fruition of the peace efforts lies more in the attitude of the majority of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The attitude of the Cabinet members, generally speaking, is not one of helpfulness. Mr. Jayakar has been busy since his arrival in feeling the pulse of Simla officialdom on the efforts which he and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru have undertaken and patiently pursued with the sole desire to bring about a solution of the present deadlock. But I have reasons to believe that he is rather disappointed, if not vexed.

What is in store for Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when he comes here early next week is too early to state. They both might perhaps find Simla more intractable than what they once thought of Yerovada. In spite of this depressing factor, however, should by some miracle Lord Irwin manage to obtain and vouchsafe to Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru an inkling of the British Government's views or counter-proposals, then probably the Nehrus might have again to be sounded and then Yerovada.

Thus, there is no chance of any early results emerging from laborious and well-meant peace effort of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, but it is not generally realized that the chief obstacle to the two parties coming together is the mentality that prevails in official circles here, that the real way to peace is first to crush the civil disobedience movement and then offer doles to a humiliated people which they would accept thankfully.

## FRONTIER POSITION NOW IMPROVING.

### Massozai Jirga Makes Submission.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

No Mohmand concentraton is yet reported.

In Kurram, firing in Karlachi area continued throughout the night of 23rd, 24th August but was less intense than on the previous night. A small party of hostiles advanced to within close range of Karlachi village but it was driven off by the militia and villagers.

The Lashkar in Pewar area has dispersed and Peiwar ridge is now definitely clear of hostiles.

At Parachinar on 24th, Massozai Jirga made full submission. They have agreed, without reservation, to surrender 100 rifles and furnished 40 maliks as hostages.

The activities of hostiles in Shawal area are believed to be abating. There was a serious clash near Domel in Bannu District on 24th August between Government forces and a large armed party of Hathi Khel Wazirs which resulted in heavy casualties on both sides.—A. P.

## C. P. & BERAR COTTON CROP.

### Need Of General Rain.

KHAMGAON, Aug. 23.

The continued break of more than a fortnight has brought on insects which have begun to do damage to the standing crop and unless smart showers fall to kill these insects, the condition of crops threatens to be in danger.

Rain is badly needed to save the present critical situation, as owing to the hot sunshine, the plants have begun to deteriorate.

Should the needed rains not fall within a week to releave the present critical situation, the prospects of crop appear very bloomy.

Weather:—Warm during day but nights and morning are generally cool which do not indicate any signs of the needed rains in the immediate future.

All Crops so far are in good condition.

Cotton Plants in many places are in buds, and the weeding and harrowing operations being completed. If rains falls will do, immence good to the Crop whereas if the draught is continued serious damage is apprehended.

## Saugor Arrests.

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Aug. 25.

Mr. Gourishanker, Pleader was appointed Fifth Dictator of Saugor.

Mr. Sadashivrao Khauvalker has been arrested under 26 Forest Act and 117 I. P. C. Nine volunteers were arrested to-day at Shahgarh for breaking forest law. Mrs. Krishnawati has been released on a provisional bail owing to bad health

## BENGAL COUNCIL ADMITS ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

### To Discuss Constitutional Situation.

CALCUTTA, Aug 25.

It is understood that the President of the Bengal Legislative Council has admitted the adjournment motion of Mr. N. K. Basu to discuss the constitutional situation arising out of the continuance of two Ministers in Office after the resignation of Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray, Minister-in-Charge of local Self-Government in view of the fact that they had joint responsibility. The matter is likely to be raised in the Council to-morrow after interpellations.—A. P.

## MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

### A Liberal Tribute.

The "Leader" writes:—

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is one of the most trusted and respected of Indian national leaders. With a very limited knowledge of English—a disadvantage he shared with Hakim Ajmal Khan—the Moulana commands an enviable position by virtue of his qualities of sincerity, uprightness, freedom from narrow communalism, genuine nationalism, independence and patriotism. A reputed Arabic and Persian Scholar, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is one of the most graceful yet powerful orators in Urdu and holds audiences spell-bound by the charm of his speaking. Was it indispensable for purposes of good government that he should be arrested? The Government must naturally say Yes. But as in respect of many another act of authority we are unable to share their view of the demand of public safety. We think that public interests, this term comprehending the requirements of peaceful government, have been jeopardized and not secured by the Government withdrawing from the active leadership of the Congress in these fateful months so many who represent the brain and the character of the organization.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN COCHIN.

### Committee Of Enquiry Appointed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 21.

The Cochin Government have appointed a Committee to enquire into and report on the following subjects with a view to rural developments:— 1. Communications: 2. Supply of water for bathing and drinking. 3. Supply of water for minor irrigation work in the village; 4. Facilities for drainage and other sanitary arrangements: 5. Village lighting; 6. Markets: 7. Facilities for amusements, wakes and fairs, shows or Exhibitions.

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